Andropov: A Soft-Spoken Manner Belied Former KGB Chief's Tough Policies Find Graces in Sale

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Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov. who died Thursday at the age of 69, had a long career at the center of the impacted, secretive Soviet pow-Chalett. ALA: LL er structure. He came to prominence by helping engineer a notorious betrayal nearly 28 years ago and then fashioned the KGB, the Soviet secret police, into a modern and effective foreign espionage agency that throughout the 1970s proved adept at stealing Western military secrets and advanced techthat become in a large nology 100 ...

Mr. Andropov died after nearly six months of absence from public view because of an undisclosed illness. His disappearance created considerable uncertainty in the West over Soviet policy and speculation that Mr. Andropov was not really in charge. Apparently to counter this, the Soviet president was widely quoted in the Soviet press, and aides repeatedly emphasized that he was still making fundamental decisions.

By Kevin Klose

and Peter Osnos

Washington Post Service

Official Soviet versions of his illness concentrated on his having a cold, while foreign speculation spoke of kidney problems — one report said he had had a kidney transplant - or an ailment that affected his appearance and ability to talk The mark of Mr. Andropov's ca-

reer was that he managed to preside over repression while creating a personal image of cool sophistica-tion. As the Soviet ambassador to Hungary during the 1956 uprising there, as KGB chief in the late 1970s when the dissident movement was systematically crushed, and as party general secretary, Mr. Andropov never wavered from the Kremlin's intolerance of political deviation. Yet his soft-spoken manner, his intelligence and his bespectacled eyes created an impression of reasonableness that his actions never justified.

As Lenin, Stalin, Khrushchev and Brezhnev came to symbolize their eras as Soviet leaders, Mr. Andropov, even in his short tenure, symbolized his. It was a time of skillful Soviet manipulation of public opinion, especially in Western Europe, on the central issue of nuclear arms.

Soviet strategic and conventional forces, Mr. Andropov succeeded in putting the United States on the defensive in disarmament debates.

Afghanistan continued, its support for the suppression of the Solidarity trade union movement in Poland persisted and the flow of its weaponry to the Middle East widened. Still, under Mr. Andropov's direction, the Soviet Union was more successful than ever before in its

world peace.

Mr. Andropov's short 15-month tenure in the Kremlin was also a period when relations with Washington were the coolest since the tense days of the Cold War in the

Relations were already low - in large part because of President Ronald Reagan's virulent criticism of the Soviet system - when in September the shooting down by the Soviet Air Force of a civilian

airliner and the loss of 269 people horrified Western public opinion. The South Korean Boeing 747 disappeared on a flight from New York to Seoul on Sept. 1 after ap-parently straying into Society air. parently straying into Soviet air-space. Later, the Soviet Union admitted that its air force had shot down the plane. Soviet officials justified the action by alleging that the plane was on an espionage mission, and offered no apology. The Korean airliner incident

prompted an angry meeting be-tween Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and Secretary of State George P. Shultz a week later. It was the start of an autumn of steadily worsening ties.
The decline in U.S.-Soviet rela-

tions reached their most ominous two months later, when Moscow carried out its threat to the leave Geneva disarmament talks if the North Atlantic Treaty Organization went ahead with plans to de-

ploy new medium-range nuclear worker, an apprentice film memissiles in Western Europe. worker, an apprentice film mechanic and a seaman, and at some

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missiles arrived in Europe, the Soviet negotiator to the talks walked out and later suspended parallel talks on long-range weapons and conventional forces. Both sets of talks on nuclear arms remained blocked up to Mr. Andropov's death.

time Mr. Andropov took over the Communist Party leadership, several commentators in the West portrayed him as something of a liberal in Soviet terms. This reputation for creasingly sensitive positions, giv-ing the organs of state security at any time since the days of Stalin. In fact, despite many expert pre-

turn out to be a reformer in any significant respect. He did attempt to reduce corruption, improve work habits and bolster the economy. But all these were results of his zeal for orderliness, rather any commitment to change. Of his early life, little is known for certain. He was born June 15.

1914, near Stavropol in the Cauca-

As new U.S. cruise and Pershing-point he graduated from a technical school for inland waterway workers.

By the mid-1930s, Mr. Andropov had become active politically, at first as a shipyard organizer for the Komsomol or Young Communist League. By 1938 he was first secretary of the Komsomol in the Yaro-It was one of the major ironies of slavl region, northeast of Moscow, recent political history that at the and in 1939, at 25, he became a

regular Communist Party member. When Germany invaded the Soviet Union in 1941, Mr. Andropov was a rising party functionary in Karelin, along Finland's eastern relative moderation endured even border. He spent 11 years there, after Mr. Andropov promoted from 1940 to 1951, apparently belong-time KGB operatives to insinen, the party leader in the Kare-lian republic, and advancing to the more influence over Soviet life than republic's Communist Party Central Committee and a seat on the Supreme Soviet, the nominal pardictions, Mr. Andropov did not liament. In 1951, Mr. Kuusinen, by then a

member of the Politburo, brought Mr. Andropov to Moscow, where he became head of a political department serving the Central Com-mittee. It was his first role at the center of Soviet power, under the eyes of Nikita S. Khrushchev's inner circle.

Mr. Andropov was 42 when his first major test suddenly burst sus, the son of a railroad worker. At various times from 1930 to 1932, he upon him. It was the autumn of is said to have been a telegraph 1956 and he was Soviet ambassador to Hungary when an anti-Communist uprising brought former Prime Minister Imre Nagy to power in Budapest. A new coalition government declared Hungary neutral and non-Communist and withdrew from the newly formed Faced with the crisis, Mr. An-

dropov led tense secret Soviet efforts to set up a counter-regime under Janos Kadar, who is still Hungary's leader. Mr. Kadar appealed for Soviet intervention and Soviet troops and tanks, moving in against determined resistance by Hungarians, retook Budapest in bloody fighting.

Mr. Nagy sought sanctuary in the Yugoslav Embassy. After assurances from Soviet emissaries led by Mr. Andropov, he left the chancery believing the Soviet guarantees of his personal safety. But he was seized, taken to Romania and later brought back to Hungary, where he was tried for treason and In March 1957, Mr. Andropov

was transferred to Moscow. In what could only be viewed as a warning to the Kremlin's restive bloc partners, he was promoted to head the Soviet Central Committee's Department of Relations with Communist Parties in Power — the bloc regimes.
In this role, he traveled frequent-

ly throughout Eastern Europe and



Yuri V. Andropov, second from left, helped to carry the coffin of Leonid I. Brezhnev in November 1982. In front of him is Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov; second from right is Konstantin U. Chernenko and at far right is Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

to prevent the Chinese-Soviet split. Even in 1968, after he had moved to the KGB, Mr. Andropov was at Leonid I. Brezhnev's side in the crisis meetings leading up to the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Although he had advanced under Khrushchev, Kremlin observers in the West believed that Mr. Andropov's true patron — his "hairy arm," as Russians call influential power brokers - was Mikhail A. Suslov, who for nearly 30 years after Stalin's death in 1953 served as the Kremlin's hardline conservative ideologist.

Supporting this view was the fact that in May 1967, when Brezhnev moved against a Khrushchev holdover who headed the KGB, Vladimir U. Semichastny, he chose Mr. Andropov as the new chief of the secret police. The move was a cru-Brezhnev's power under the tutelage of Mr. Suslov.

In a series of extraordinary moves six years later, Brezhnev completed this process. In April 1973, Mr. Andropov, together with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and Defense Minister Andrei A. Grechko, were elevated to full voting membership in the ruling Politburg. Not since Stalin's era had a KGB

chief been a full Politburo member, and not since Khrushchev's early years had the foreign and defense ministers been full members of the inner circle. When Marshal Grechko died a few years later his successor, Dmitri F. Ustinov, assumed full Politburo status. Thus Brezhnev set in place the important

his own departure.

years the KGB chief lived in an there seemed to be genuine apartment one floor above Brezh- warmth, befitting the two men who nev's at 24 Kutuzovski Prospekt in had the most in common as heads Moscow. On the floor below Brezh- of the most powerful segments of nev lived Interior Minister Nikolai the Soviet hierarchy, the military A. Shchelekov, who ran the uni- and the political police. formed national militia. With so many top leaders in residence, the smiles and wry expressions relieved large apartment building was an otherwise remote cast to his heavily guarded. Most weekdays when he was not

vacationing on the Black Sea. Brezhnev could be easily spotted in the front passenger seat of his shiny black Zil limousine, speeding to and from the Kremlin. But Mr. Andropov remained an elusive figure, his comings and goings to the forbidding KGB headquarters at nal vigilance and surveillance to the Lubyanka in Dzerzhinsky cial step in the consolidation of . Square near the Kremlin virtually unspotted by Westerners.

Befitting a Soviet espionage leader, Mr. Andropov had little contact with Westerners. About the only time he could be seen in person was at Kremlin sessions of the Supreme Soviet several times a year. Foreign correspondents spent long intervals peering through bin-oculars from the second-floor press gallery at the end of the ornate meeting hall for clues to the attitudes and relationships of the handful of old men who ran the

Throughout Brezhnev's later years, Mr. Andropov sat in the last, topmost row of the leadership, with Marshal Ustinov and Mr. Gromyko next to him. Amid the stolid. closed visages of the Soviet leader-

triumvirate that would rule after ship this trio was striking for the animation of their private conver-Mr. Andropov forged close, if sations. Especially between Marnot warm, ties to Brezhnev. For shal Ustinov and Mr. Andropov,

> Mr. Andropov's occasional face, which was marked by a prominent nose, full angular chin and pale, heavily hidded eyes obscured behind slightly tinted spectacles.

He occasionally spoke out, as KGB chief, on national and international topics. Still, there was little clue during his 15-year stint that his views about the need for interguard the country against dangerous Western ideas of free speech and democratic pluralism were any different from those of Mr. Suslov. Mr. Andropov, however, proved

far more adept than his predecessors at shaping totalitarian repressions in a way that would not weaken the state's control over Soviet society but for the most part would evade severe Western condemnation of those repressions. Mr. Andropov's more sophisticated leadership of the security

system came at a time when the Brezhnev Kremlin was establishing détente and rapprochement with the West as its guiding foreign policy goal. Faced with unrepentant activist

adopted a policy of banishing such jockeying for the succession.

dissidents to the West. This softened the Kremlin's repressive imdissenting voices from the cultural

The most famous exile of this era was Alexander Solzhenitsyn, but dozens of other creative artists were banished as well. The continuing impoverishment of Soviet culture is one of the many prices the Soviet security system under Mr. Andropov as KGB chief and Kremlin leader was willing to pay

to maintain docility within the pop-

Such leniency, however, was denied to a top Soviet scientist, Andrei D. Sakharov. Although a member of the Academy of Sciences and of the team that developed the Soviet hydrogen bomb. Mr. Sakharov, who was awarded the 1975 Nobel Peace Prize for his human rights work, was exiled without trial in 1980 to the city of Gorky, where foreign correspondents could no longer reach him. Soviet officials said repeatedly that Mr. Sakharov would not be allowed to leave the country because, as a scientist, he was subject to security restrictions.

Mr. Andropov's final climb to the pinnacle of Soviet power was swift. When Soviet troops entered Afghanistan in December 1979, he was soon identified as one of a small "quick reaction group" that oversaw operations there.

In May 1982, after the death of his patron Mikhail Suslov, Mr. Andropov was named to his vacancy on the Secretariat of the Central Committee, and two days later he stepped down as head of the KGB, breaking a link that many Westerners thought had barred him from eligibility for the top rung.

In the last six months of Brezhnev's life, Western Kremlinologists discerned a backstage power struggle between Mr. Andropov and Brezhnev's closest follower, Konstantin U. Chernenko. But when Brezhnev died, in November 1982, the struggle, if any, was brief. Inside the Kremlin, behind rows

of massed troops, the Central Committee swiftly approved Mr. Ansecretary of the Soviet Communist Party. The official announcement said that the nomination was made by Mr. Chernenko, and that the vote was unanimous. Western analysts deduced that the support of Mr. Gromyko and particularly, Marshal Ustinov was decisive. But uncertainty still prevailed.

While Mr. Andropov started the last phase of his career on an apparently strong note by weeding out party and government officials suspected of corruption, his own writers throughout the 1970s, Mr. frailty and prolonged illness soon Andropov's KGB for the most part created new anxieties and new

While continuing the buildup of The Kremlin's intervention in history at portraying the United Aides helped Mr. Andropov as he left the Kremlin in July.

(Continued from Page 1)

plicit program of action," it said. The Communist Party would "continue perseveringly and purpose-fully to pursue these policy lines. Mr. Andropov's time in office

was far briefer than that of his predecessors. Vladimir I. Lenin, Josel Stalin, Nikita S. Khrushchev and Brezhnev. The announcement of his death,

4:50 P.M. Moscow time Thursday. dropov almost from the start of his 455-day career as the top Soviet leader. By mid-1983, Western analysts began to regard him as an interim leader with limited time to put his stamp on Soviet history and

which interrupted solemn music, said that Mr. Andropov had died at Failing health dogged Mr. An-

increase his power base in the vast party apparatus.

Andropov Dies After 6-Month Public Absence Until the medical report was He stayed away from the Commu- enough authority to move away res and promoting the creative activity of the masses."

published Friday, Mr. Andropov's illness was officially described as a published Friday, Mr. Andropov's nist Party Central Committee Plear from the Kremlin's present tough defensive stance.

> The events were considered obligatory for a Soviet leader.

Operating behind the scenes, Mr. momentum of his economic repolicy showed signs of drift.

marked by a deterioration of relations with the United States and the rupture of talks between the superpowers on limiting both strategic and medium-range nuclear

with the loss of 269 lives.

Mr. Andropov, an austere intellectual whose rule was marked by an ideological and cultural crackdown, managed despite his illness to continue building up his support

nev appointees in prime positions as Central Committee secretaries and organized the replacement of about 20 percent of the party secre-

taries in the provinces.

Diplomats said Mr. Andropov's most significant achievement in his brief stewardship of the Kremlin could be the installation of an inner leadership group of younger men-

One of these could be destined for the leadership if the Politburo decides that it needs a younger and more vigorous chief

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

Andropov's Rule Was the Briefest Of the 5 Leaders

LONDON -- Yuri V. An-

dropov, the lifth official leader of the Soviet Union, ruled for a far briefer period than did any of his predecessors. The five leaders recognized

by official Soviet chronologies do not include Georgi M. Malenkov, who was party and government leader for one week in March 1953. He had appeared likely to succeed Stalin but lost a power struggle with Khru-

Mr. Malenkov was banished to the provinces in 1957 but now lives on an old-age pension in Moscow. He was 82 last

Khrushchev was the only Soviet leader not to remain in power until his death. Official Soviet leaders since

the 1917 revolution have been; Lenin, ruled from 1917 until his death in 1924 at age 53; Stalin, 1924-53, age 73; Khrushchev, 1953-1964, died in 1971 at age 76; Brezhnev, 1964-1982, age 75; Mr. Andropov, 1982-1984, age 69.

Sakharov's Wife Said To Suffer Heart Attack

tion said Friday. The organization, which acts as a

clearing house for information from various pro-Western groups, said the information had come from Moscow. It said her life was in danger since she had refused to enter a hospital because Mr. Sakharov, in internal exile in the town of Gorki, was not allowed to accom-

Better Ties Unlikely Soon

(Continued from Page 1) they said.

Moscow also made some pro-

gress in pushing its argument that British and French nuclear forces constituted a strategic threat to Soviet territory and should be included in nuclear arms-control talks. Western defense experts said that with the U.S.-Soviet talks on

limiting both medium-range and strategic nuclear weapons suspended, Mr. Andropov's death aprefusal to return to bargaining. It is possible, they added, the Kremlin might now be headed by a

less cautious leader than Mr. Andropov, although the immediate prospect was for no change.
The only thing we can expect for now is a continuation of inertia

and a cautious policy," the Royal Institue specialist commented. However, he said, "A new genera-tion might be more activist, might start to bring things to a head, might do something incautious.

After breaking off the medium-range missile talks with the United

ing strategic arms negotiations the following month, the Soviet Union said it was reviewing all-the issues involved in nuclear weapons control. Mr. Andropov died with no sign that the review was completed. Some Western diplomats said the Kremlin would probably be in

States in November and suspend

no hurry to reassess policy toward the United States until after the U.S. presidential election. The only indication of an im-

roved East-West climate has been Soviet agreement to resume NATO-Warsaw Pact talks next month on the reduction of conventional troops in Central Europe There are also increasing Western hopes of progress this year toward a global ban on chemical weapons.

However, the current Soviet view was signaled last month by the foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko who accused the Reagan administration of "thinking in terms of war and acting accordingly."

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The Successor: 🖟 2 Stand Out

(Continued from Page 1) Leningrad for 13 years before he moved to Moscow last June to take over one of the influential posts as Mr. Romanov's political strength is built upon his success in building up I eninemate. into some of the most modern and

efficient in the country. Mr. Romanov is known as an ideological hard-liner who cracked down on dissidents and fringe artists and has the reputation of being vehemently anti-Western.

"If Mr. Gorbachov were to take over, one could reckon with a reasonable and flexible Soviet leader who would be too concerned with internal problems to get very involved in foreign adventures," a Western diplomat said. "If it were Romanov, the West might find itself dealing with a very tough man ready to make a much stronger challenge to the United States."

The strengths of Mr. Romanov and Mr. Gorbachov rest on two assumptions about the attitudes of the top party hierarchy.

The first is that that after two

ailing leaders in Brezhnev and Mr. Andropov they will now look for a younger and healthier party chief who can project a vigorous image. The second is that during only 15

months in power Mr. Andropov was able to build up his power base sufficiently to ensure that men bawhich Mr. Gorbachov and Mr. Ro-manov both are — would be able to take over after him.

However, some analysts believe firm as they appear. They say the charge while rival factions battle it out behind the scenes

West said that he had recently dergone a kidney transplant. The illness forced Mr. Andropov

to retire from public view last August, two months after he consolidated his hold on power with his appointment as president. It took Brezhnev, who died at 75, 13 years

to establish himself in both posts. Although Mr. Andropov was known to be ailing, the Kremlin issued a series of statements and speeches bearing his name, and officials continued to insist until the end that he was functioning and

Time after time he failed to meet visiting foreign dignitaries, or met them out of public view. He missed two celebrations of

the anniversary of the Russian Revolution on Nov. 5 and Nov. 7.

The party had "a clear and ex- chill or a cold. Some reports in the meeting of the Supreme Soviet, or iominal parliament.

Andropov appeared to keep a firm hand on party affairs, although the forms slowed and Soviet foreign Mr. Andropov's tenure was

Relations were further strained

when on Sept. 1 the Soviet Union shot down a South Korean jetliner Diplomats said it could be some

Reagan Sends Condolences; Shultz Says Dialogue Sought

(Continued from Page 1) the U.S. delegation to the funeral of Mr. Andropov, who died Thursday and whose death was announced by Moscow on Friday. United States of the arrangements for the funeral. When they did, he said. Mr. Reagan would decide who would represent the United

But a senior official in Washington said at a news briefing it was "unlikely" that Mr. Reagan would make the trip for the funeral of a leader he had never met.

The consensus in Washington was that Vice President George Bush and Mr. Shultz would head the delegation. Some Democratic pov group wield the power to block Mr. Gorbachov and Mr. Romanov, bers of Congress said Mr. Reagan should do so in order to improve relations between Washington and

> Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic front-runner, said, "With the deteriora-tion of U.S.-Soviet relations. I believe the president should go to the funeral ... to signal the Soviet Union and the world that he will now pursue every opportunity for

Senators John Glenn of Ohio

and Ernest F. Hollings of South

Carolina and former Governor

Reubin Askew of Florida, all Dem-

ocratic candidates, made similar

Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr. of Maryland, a senior Republitions Committee, said, "I think this could be an opportunity for President Reagan and I hope he does

But former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said in a television interview from London, "I do not think Ronald Reagan should Mr. Shultz said the Soviet govern-ment had not officially notified the shootdown of the Korean airliner, three months after they walked out of all [arms] talks. I think it would show an eagerness that would be inappropriate for the occasion."

Some Soviet affairs experts, such as Dmitri Simes of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, suggested that former President Richard M. Nixon would be the best choice to represent the United States if the Reagan administration was really interested in opening a more constructive dialogue with Moscow.

These analysts contended that Mr. Reagan is mistrusted by the Soviet leadership. Many of these experts said they saw little prospect for an improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations in the next year or so.

Daily News in English

with highlights from the International Herald Tribune Morning from 8:45 to 9:45 a.m. Evening from 10:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m.

> *Radio Kloy* 92.8 FM, Paris' English-language station.

PARIS — Yelena Bonner, wife of the Soviet dissident Andrei D. Sakharov, has suffered her second heart attack in two months, the International Resistance Organiza-

17:00 SKY CHANNEL MUSIC 18:00 CANDID CAMERA 18-25 MOVIN' ON 19:15 CINEMA GREATS: THE BREAK 20.30 ALL STAR WRESTLING

21:35 ALPHABET: THE STORY OF WRITING 22:00 SKY CHANINEL MUSIC

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17:00 SKY CHANINEL MUSIC 18:00 STANDBY... LIGHTS! CAMERA! ACTION 18:55 YOUNG RAMSAY 19:45 BEST OF BOTH WORLDS 21:00 THE DANCE GOES ON 21:55 SKY CHANNEL MUSIC

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nal party conflict even though the party leaders have had weeks to pare for it.

If the opponents of the Androanalysts believe they may give their backing to Mr. Chernenko, who was once Brezhnev's protegé. Malcolm Toon, a former U.S.

ambassador to Moscow, said in a

interview Friday that he believed the choice would be Mr. Chernenko. "I think they will go with a member of the old guard," he said. After losing the leadership to Union Mr. Andropov, Mr. Chernenko remained the official No. 2 in the peace. Kremlin, but has lost influence. A lackluster public speaker of uncertain health, Mr. Chernenko

could be no more than another in-

terim leader, but analysis say this

would give time for his supporters to groom a younger successor.

Another possible scenario is a political deadlock in which a neuthese assumptions may not be as tral, interim leader would take can on the Senate Foreign Rela-

in the middle and upper reaches of the party. He replaced at least nine Brezh-

De Kooning Won Freedom Bit by Bit

By John Russell New York Times Service

N EW YORK — The retrospec-tive exhibition of paintings. drawings and sculptures by Willem de Kooning that can be seen at the Whitney Museum through Feb. 16 has been both written up and talked up. The purpose of this article is not primarily to review the exhibition but to discuss one or two of the questions that it raises. Some of these have to do with de Kooning himself. Others relate to the problem of what museums are to do about artists who rank as national treasures and are yet still in full activity.

Two things distinguish de Koo-ning from most of the ambitious younger artists who are all set to step into his shoes. One is that, as a very young man in Rotterdam, he was educated in depth and at length in every imaginable department of his trade. He was trained to draw from the naked model, to know every human muscle by name, to handle classical perspective and to tell one color theory from another. He also learned how to make architectural renderings, to simulate wood graining, and many another useful skill. He won medals, and he deserved them, for he could do just what he wanted in art, and just about what anyone else would ever ask him to do.

Rotterdam at that time was not a second-rate environment. With Piet Mondrian, Theo van Doesburg and their colleagues in the De Stijl movement in the heyday of their achievement, the Netherlands was not at all a backwater. When de Kooning took the boat to the United States at the age of 22 in 1926 he was both an accomplished artistcraftsman and a man with a firsthand knowledge of avant-garde art, design and architecture in Europe. Lodged in a boardinghouse for Dutch seamen in Hoboken, he could look across the Hudson River and know for certain that with his perfected skills he would not starve in Manhattan.

The second relevant thing about Willem de Kooning is, however, that he did not have a one-man of 1939, a set for the Ballets Russes bath. de Monte Carlo. He was known to

around - the dance critic Edwin Deaby, the photographer Rudy Burckhardt, the art critic Clement Greenberg and, among painters, Arshile Gorky, John Graham and many another. But he did not go out for fame and fortune.

Something in de Kooning's general attitude at that time may in fact remind us of what Edgar Degas said when someone said of a younger painter in Paris that he had "arrived." "In my day," said Degas, "we did not arrive." Admit-tedly the 1930s were not the easiest period in which to "arrive" as a painter in New York. But even vhen that is taken into account there remains something wonderfully hesitant and uncertain about de Kooning's progress as a painter. He was in no hurry to sort himself out, still less to arrive.

After nearly half a century anyone can recognize both the delicate human insights and the no-less-delicate sense of color that are the mark of the group of portraits that opens the Whitney show. Working with pinks and khakis and terra cottas, de Kooning did not attempt to fix his sitters once and for all, as bravura portraitists have done throughout history. They look as if they had just stopped by for a mo-ment, and we believe in them, as we believe in de Kooning himself, as people whose development has not come to an end.

He was quite specific on this point, even as late as 1952. Two years before that he had painted the very large picture called "Exca-vation," which for many people is artist, alone in the cosmos, conone of the great American paint-ings of all time, and at the age of 48 confronted God. His brushmarks he might have been expected to have some firm ideas about exactly where he sat. But not at all: In a talk that he gave at the Artists Club in New York he said that "Some painters, including myself, do not care what chair they are sitting on. It does not have to be a comfortable one. They are too nervous to Rothko and many others. And also find out where they ought to sit. of where he lives and how it looks They do not want to 'sit in style.' "

When his almost too-celebrated paintings of women were first seen in the early 1950s, many visitors show in New York until he had been there for 22 years. He supported himself, meanwhile, by odd jobs of many kinds — house painting, window designs for a shoe store, carpentry, furniture design, for a magazine that "de Kooning's store, carpentry, furniture design, in the early 1930s, many visitors and there is, indeed, in the head-long, voluptuous and sometimes also rules out the intimacy, the also rules out the intimacy. It is also rules out the intimacy, the also rules out the intimacy, the also rules out the intimacy. It is also rules out the intimacy, the also rules out the intimacy. It is also rules out the intimacy, the also rules out the intimacy, the also rules out the intimacy. It is also rules out the intimacy, the also rules out the intimacy. It is also rules out the intimacy, the also rules out the intimacy. It is also rules out the intimacy. store, carpentry, furniture design, 'Woman' is no more distorted than murals for speakeasies, a mural deal ightning bolt is a distorted arrow. sign for the New York World's Fair or a rainstorm a distorted shower

Thomas B. Hess, likewise, had many of the most discerning people precisely the way, with words that



Willem de Kooning's "Cross-Legged Figure" (1972).

page. He could sum up his historical position in a few lines. "De Kooning," he wrote in 1972, "has never been an Action Painter in the organization of the show — which tures of the infinite - outside of confronted God. His brushmarks Ingres, Cezanne, Delacroix, Uccel-

lo. . . . And he is well aware of his own times, as well as of his friends Gorky, Pollock, Kline, Newman, — the everyday routine of going to a shopping center and buying some

And there is, indeed, in the headin our time looked, dressed, ate and in general carried on the daily business of life. From dentistry to rowboat-building, and from mass-market cosmetics to the look of a shirt

brings de Kooning to life on the just back from the laundry — it's all there at the Whitney if we know

sense of an artist who makes ges- by the way was sponsored by Warner Communications Philip history, outside of place, outside of Morris and the National Endowculture. His athletic slashes of the ment for the Arts. This is a threebrush or knife do not symbolize the sided endeavor, in which the Whit-Pompidou Center in Paris and the proval. They are, ratner, unusual Akademie der Künste in Berlin, of that uniquely Russian cultural world suspended between the dissipation in the symbolize his independence, his and it is designed so that paintings liberty, but always as a hard-won are kept apart from drawings and emancipation. He takes the art of sculptures. It is also designed so West and the official productions the past into account - Brueghel, that the more recent work bulks in the established theaters and very large indeed.

> drawings with paintings (or vice versa). The planning of the show rules out the lyrical unity that Hess was able to bring to the de Kooning retrospective that he tends to Arm class the control of the de Kooning retrospective that he tends to Arm class the control of the contr sterdam and London in 1968. It The boundaries between what the David Sylvester organized for the culture survives and even thrives Arts Council of Great Britain in beneath the veneer of official unibe seen along the way.

Avant-Garde Soviet Arts Evolve Carefully theaters seem to sprout from nothing in the basements of bland an aged and decrepit dragon and and factories, where poets, jazz en New York Times Service apartment blocks, jazz ensembles oppose a knight who comes to slay sembles, rock groups, salmists bal-

By Serge Schmemann

MOSCOW — Handwritten signs marked "Exhibition" showed the way to the basement of a nondescript apartment house. Many of the paintings were simply hung by string from steam pipes, their titles amounced on typewritten scraps of paper glued to the wall. But as expected the intelligen-isia turned up in force, filling the small cellar with tobacco smoke

It was, after all, the first one-man exhibition by Anatoly Zverey, and many in the basement remembered when his bold canvases, austere sketches and bright graphics were viewed only in private homes, and discussed quietly. They knew the basement, too. This was the space in the Graphic Artists Union that the authorities opened to avantgarde art in the wake of the furor over the buildozing of an unofficial outdoor exhibition in 1974. In the intervening decade the gallery has become something of a home to art on the margins of the officially per-The show was only one of several

little-publicized events that tourists probably never hear of and that only a relative handful of Russians manage to attend. They included the Soviet premiere of "Yellow Sound" by one of the country's leading modern composers, Alfred Shnitke. The work was first heard in the country of the country's leading modern composers, Alfred Shnitke. in France nine years ago. Word of these events spreads largely through the intelligentsia grapevine, and tickets are usually pass among friends.

None of these events is illegal or unsanctioned but neither do they dent art that causes sensation in the movie houses across the Soviet The results of this are not alto- Union. It is a world of tiny experigether happy. It is tiresome to have mental theaters, obscure one-time to go up or down two floors to mate shows and restricted-access halls, a retrospective that he took to Am- class known as the intelligentsia.

1977. We see at the Whitney the formity simply because the creative prose, not the poetry, of museo- drive of an educated, fertile and logy. But there are great things to endlessly curious nation will inevitably find outlets. Experimental

little theaters, sometimes with fewer than 200 places. One, in the little-known Russian operas, West-Yugo-Zapadnyi district, is re- ern chamber operas and works by nowned for its staging of Eugene unknown young Soviet composers.

Ionesco's plays and its version of There are also the experimental

face unheralded at obscure film Moscow Chamber Opera, the creation of Boris A. Pokrovsky, 72, Some of the liveliest acting in who also happens to be stage directors for the Bolshoi Opera. At his 200-seat studio. Pokrovsky stages

Evgeny Shvarts's "Dragon," an allegory in which townsfolk seem the halls and auditoriums of count-



Sergei Melkonyan's Moscow theater group rehearsing.

appear imadvertised in factory au- him. People have been known to ladeers, actors and other performditoriums, restricted movies sur-queue overnight for a ticket to the ers appear by private invitation sometimes as a line to attract work. ers to a dull ideological session Vladimir Vysotsky, the immens popular balladeer who died in 1980, gained national fame largely through such random appearances where his songs were recorded and then passed hand-to-hand across

the country.

The ways of bypassing official restrictions seem endless, and offen the only criterion seems to be that the only collecton seems to be mat the audience be imited. After watching Shnitke's "Yellow Sound," a Moscow winer, proad that long suffering Soviet culture could still produce something so advanced and creative, exclaimed. "Isn't it amazing?" Just puncture one small hole through the this

one small hole through the thick tarpaulin of controls and lock with an eruption of creativity generative who are managing to through artists often belief they who are managing to through the tarpantin of comments seems equally the case that its thorities themselves permit a perage that is just enough to minerable pressure without hem; dangerous or provocative. At the Tartis Theater, for example, director fair Lyubimov, convently in Western 8000 on walls and in under Lyubimov (currently in Western Europe, and resisting pressure return to the Soviet Union will authorities case restrictions on his theater) has been allowed to stage a tribute to Vysotsky, but only on the dates of the poet's birth and death. He has not been allowed to include it in his regular repertory. Some writers and artists who have gone beyond what is officially permissi-

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America's Frontier in European Eyes

By Dan Day

year United States tour Sunday. "Views of a Vanishing Frontier," opening at the Joslyn Art Museum in Omaha, includes Karl Bodmer's watercolors and sketches of America in the

Bodmer and Maximilian arrived in Boston in 1832 and began a journey that ultimately took them to western Montana. They traveled by steamboat on the

They certainly belong in the ranks of the foremost

Porter, curator of the Joslyn Museum's Center for Western Studies. "Maximilian and Bodmer are the next explorers to proceed that far up the Missouri" after Lewis and Clark."

Bodmer sketched hundreds of towns, Indian en-campments and tribesmen. During several extended stays at forts along the route, Bodmer converted the sketches into about 400 watercolors.

Bodiner was 23 when the trip began and Maximilian 49. The prince, from Rhenish Prussia, had a passion for nature studies that in 1815 took him through the rain forests and jungles of Brazil.

On his return home he published six books on the

"Views of a Vanishing Frontier" includes 123 of Bodmer's sketches and drawings; and Maximilian's extensive collections of Indian artifacts. It will be in

The Associated Press

OMAHA, Nebraska — A Swiss painter and a German naturalist explored the American wilderness together 150 years ago brought back graphic evidence that forms an exhibition beginning a two-

early 1830s and Indian artifacts and wildlife specimens collected by Prince Maximilian Alexander Philipp of Wied.

Ohio River to St. Louis — then the edge of the frontier — and up the Missouri River to Fort McKenzie.

explorers of the American West," said Dr. Joseph

Brazilian expedition.

Omaha until April 8, then will go on the road through October 1985, with shows in Fort Worth, Texas, San Francisco, Washington and New York

AMERICAN TOPICS

Drug Use Declines In High Schools

Drug use in American high schools remains high but it's on the downturn, according to a nationwide survey. The annual poll of high school seniors by the University of Michigan found that the percentage of daily marijuana smokers fell by nearly half over the past five years, to the lowest level since the U.S. government began

sponsoring the surveys in 1975. The report on the 1983 graduating class found that 63 percent had tried an illicit drug at least once, down from 66 percent in each of the three previous years. Nearly half acknowledged drug use in the preceding year, down 6 percent from the peak of 53 percent in 1979.

Marijuana was the most common illicit drug, with 57 percent of the seniors saying they had smoked it and 42 percent saying that they had done so in the past year. But the percentage of seniors using marijuana daily fell from a 1978 peak of nearly 11 percent to 5.5 percent of the 1983 graduates.

Prominent Deputies Can Conceal Guns

At least six civilian government officials, including the di-rector of the U.S. Information Agency, Charles Z. Wick, have been made special deputy U.S. marshals so they can legally carry concealed handguns, according to the Los Angeles

Senator Jeremiah Denton, an Alabama Republican, and Joel Mr. Denton's subcommittee on security and terrorism, who also is deputized and carries a pistol, refused to discuss their reasons for being armed on grounds that doing so would heighten their chances of being attacked.

Other special deputies include Louis O. Giuffrida, director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, which coordinates federal disaster activities; Fred A. Newton 3d. that agency's efficiency expert and Robert J. Short, chief in vestigator for the Senate Judi-ciary Committee.

Two other senators, Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, and Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah, had been deputized, but their one-year appointments lapsed and have not been renewed, according to records of the U.S. Marshals

Mr. Wick returned his hand-

gun to his agency's office of security recently, a spokesman said, "after he made a determination that he no longer had a need for a gun."

Mr. DeConcini obtained spe cial-deputy credentials in 1981 after being told of "information gained through informants that were was a contract on him. his press secretary, Robert W. Maynes, said. That information was re-

ceived after Mr. DeConcini appeared on a television program "and named names and pointed his finger" at the Bolivian co-caine trade, Mr. Maynes said. Mr. Hatch decided to be-

come deputized during a hardfought re-election campaign in-1982, according to his press sec-retary, J. Paul Smith.

2 Seek Re-election Despite Sex Scandal

Two congressmen who were censured last year for having sexual relations with teen-aged pages are seeking re-election.

Representative Daniel B.



Daniel B. Crane

Crane, 48, who admitted he had sex several times with a 17-yearold female page in 1980, is seeking renomination for a fourth term in the Illinois Republican primary on March 20.

Despite the censure. Mr. Crane has retained the support of most county chairmen in his predominantly rural district. But four Democrats and a Republican are campaigning to

Representative Gerry E. Studds, Democrat of Massachusetts, who admitted he had sex with a male page in 1973, has announced that he, too, will

Mr. Studds, 46, called his in-

volvement with a 17-year-old male page in 1973 "a serious error in judgment." But he has maintained that the relationship was a private matter between consenting adults.

"He made a mistake." a Crane supporter said. "He did wrong. But he's a good father, a good husband and an excellent congressman, and we wouldn't trade him for the world."

EPA Estimates Cost Of Waste Cleanup

Cleaning up the worst hazardous waste sites around the country would cost the U.S.

government \$8.4 billion to \$16 billion, according to the Environmental Protection Agency.

The agency administers a \$1.6-billion "superfund" program, funded from a tax on the protection and the program of the protection of the p chemical and petrochemical stocks, to pay for toxic waste cleanups. Enacted in 1980, the tax will expire in 1985 unless it

is extended The agency says the Reagan administration supports extension of the program, although it has not yet decided how long a renewal to seek or how much money should be raised. Representative James J. Florio, a New Jersey Democrat and the chief author of the law that created the program, is skeptical of the administration's intentions. He said he released the environmental agency's spending esti-mates to see if the administration woould later repudiate the agency's findings on how much more is needed to clean up dumps.

Texas Baptists Cancel Games With Catholics

A Baptist school in Dallas canceled its basketball games with another private school after years of competition because officials suddenly learned their opponents were Roman

"Ten days before the game they said they were canceling our schedule because we had philosophical differences," said the Rev. Bernard Marton, headmaster of Cistercian Preparatory School in the suburb of

Irving.
"We thought they were merely a private school," said Stan Kiefer, basketball coach at Longview Christian Academy. "We didn't know they were Catholic."

"We played them when we had a broader philosophy," Mr. Kiefer said. "Now we are just going to play Baptist schools."

White House Agrees to Discuss Defense Cuts the White House terms appeared

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON — The White House has agreed to discuss mili-leader, Jim Wright, a Democrat of tary spending cuts while stopping Texas, to the White House chief of short of meeting Democratic de-staff, James A. Baker 3d, in which mands for action on defense as a he said an agreement on military condition for other budget accom-

The maneuvering Thursday cast more doubt than before on whether the negotiations will survive the political posturing that followed an inauspicious opening bargaining session between the White House and Congress on deficit reductions

Although none of the principal the rate of growth in military Democratic negotiators were avail- spending," Mr. Wright said.

unacceptable.

Thursday's events began with a letter from the House majority spending cuts would have to come before consideration of other budget reductions sought by the White

Domestic spending cuts "can be considered, along with tax-loop-hole closers and other revenuecode reforms, after first we have made a convincing demonstration of the seriousness of our intent by agreeing upon major reductions in

able for comment Thursday, a spokesman for the speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a of the bargaining group be devoted Democrat of Massachusetts, said "exclusively" to discussion of at military matters before other issues the Democrats.

least \$100 billion in military spending cuts, as Democrats proposed in the opening session.

Mr. Wright later indicated some

flexibility in his position, although Senate Democrats were sticking by their demand that the White House propose specific military spending cuts at least 48 hours before they would return to the bargaining ses-Within hours, Mr. Baker sent a

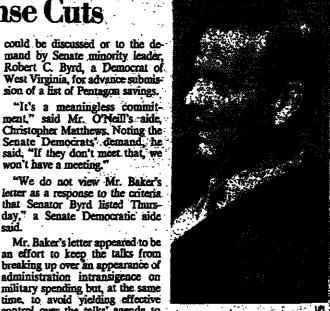
'Dear Jim and Dan" letter to Mr. Wright and Senator Daniel K. Inouye, a Democrat of Hawaii, the Senate Democrats representative at the talks, saying the White House was "completely agreeable" to taking up military issues at the next meeting.

But he did not agree to discuss the military budget "exclusively" at military spending but, at the same the session. Nor did he refer to Mr. Wright's demand for agreement on control over the talks agenda to

mand by Senate minority leader, Robert C. Byrd, a Democrat of West Virginia, for advance submission of a list of Pentagon savings. "It's a meaningless commitment," said Mr. O'Neill's aide, Christopher Matthews, Noting the

Senate Democrats' demand, he said, "If they don't meet that, we won't have a meeting." "We do not view Mr. Baker's letter as a response to the criteria. that Senator Byrd listed Thurs-

Mr. Baker's letter appeared to be an effort to keep the talks from breaking up over an appearance of administration intransigence on



Swiss Socialists to Vote On Coalition Pullout

By Iain Guest

International Herald Tribune GENEVA — After weeks of pas-sionate debate, Swiss Socialists scheduled an extraordinary conference in Bern this weekend to decide whether to withdraw from the coalition government.

The decision to hold the conference was triggered by the refusal of

legislature, to accept the Socialists' nominee for one of the two seats allotted to the party on the sevenmember Federal Council, which acts as the cabinet. Given that the nominee was a woman, Lilian Uchtenhagen, a 55year-old economist from Zurich and 14 years an assembly deputy,

the Swiss Federal Assembly, the

the action was viewed as sunb for Swiss women, who only won the vote at the federal level in 1971. The Socialist Party leadership then proposed to pull out of the coalition government, which it joined in 1959. This has now been accepted by party committees and

party chapters. But as the conference approached, passion has given way to a more sober realization that the Swiss Socialists may be in for the sort of upheaval that led to the emergence of Britain's Social Democrats from a deeply divided Labor

also a majority of the 1,100 local

Echoing a sentiment that aption and one of the party sages, Pierre Graber, argued in a television debate on Wednesday that withdrawal would be a disaster that would plunge the party into inef-

The left-wingers have replied that the party needs a spell in opposition to regain its credibility. During the federal elections in October, the party lost 12 seats. In the last 15 years, party membership has de-clined from 72,000 to 49,000. This has happened, the left-wingers say, because the electorate sees the party as endlessly compromising to

"We are hostage to the right-wing parties," said Jean Ziegler, a left-winger from Geneva who was one of the Socialists' most vocal deputies before he lost his seat in October. "People don't feel represented any more in Switzerland. Working people need a political party. Swiss democracy will not survive if we can't offer it." Switzerland's Socialists were

able to control their internal divisions as long as the economy flourished in the 1960s and early 1970s. But in the last seven years, according to Mr. Ziegler, 314,000 jobs have been lost in traditional industries such as watchmaking. This re-trenchment was, ironically, presided over by a popular Socialist and large-scale described by the minister of finance, Willi Rits-left-wingers to a new party of opchard, whose death last year opened the way to Mrs. Uchtenhagen's nomination to the Federal

economic crisis on the country's pears to be increasingly accepted banking secrecy, which has attractby party right-wingers, the former
president of the Swiss Confederathe value of the Swiss franc, thus
out of the party ranks. making it harder to compete in international trade. But repeated efforts by the Socialists to revise the tenhagen said. "We must go on banking laws have been rejected by with the discussion. But at least this their conservative partners in gov. kind of democracy is not known in ernment, the Radical Democrats, other parties."

Left-wingers blame part of the



Lilian Uchtenhagen

the Christian Democrats and the Swiss People's Party.
Similarly, the Socialists have failed to prevent government mea-sures to reduce the budget deficit by cutting subsidies, increasing the cost of public transport and freez-

ing government salaries. On the eve of Saturday's conference opening, opinion polls sug-gested that the vote on withdrawal would be close. Either way, most observers agreed, the Socialists Party will never be the same again,

If the motion to withdraw is rejected, most predict a vote of no confidence in the party leadership left-wingers to a new party of op-position or to Switzerland's feminist or ecology movements. This, said one observer, would turn the Socialists into a party of the center, similar to Britain's Social Democrats. A vote for withdrawal would, he said, have the opposite effect of

"I hope that the movement we represent will survive," Mrs. Uch-

U.S. Military Is Revising Policy on Press Coverage

By Jonathan Friendly New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The Joint

Chiefs of Staff have adopted new procedures to plan for press coverage during military operations, a Pentagon panel has been told.
The chairman of the panel, Major General Winant Sidle, retired, and other members said Thursday the action indicated a recognition

by the military that blocking press coverage of the U.S. invasion of Grenada Oct. 25 had been a mistake and should not be repeated. As evidence of a shift, they also cited a Dec. 1 statement of "principles of information" put out by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger. The statement directs military officers to make information "fully and readily available" to

the public, the Congress and the

The actions by Mr. Weinberger and the military commanders were assumed the Weinberger policy made public as the Sidle panel, which is drafting recommendations about press access to combat, completed four days of public hearings at Fort McNair in Washington and adjourned to discuss its recommen-

General Sidle said the final sessions would be closed "because you protect the government from criticannot have free and frank discussion of the issues with the press

One panel member, Colonel George Kirshenbauer, said the new chairman of the Joint Chiefs of privacy of the men and women of Staff, General John W. Vessey Jr., the Armed Forces.

the issue did not come up until the commander of the task force made an operational decision in the field

to keep reporters off the island.

They said later that they had approved the decision in advance. because they agreed that the com-mander could not assure the safety of reporters and because inviting them along might have premature ly revealed the invasion plans. News organizations and some members of Congress protested that the curbs denied the public

independent reporting about a major military engagement. They said the Reagan administration had made a political decision to minimize the possibility of unfavorable news reports if the operation failed.

The Weinberger statement, one-page document circulated to senior Pentagon and service commands, lays out a general philoso-phy of access to information. Pen-

had always been the Pentagon's POlicy but that it had been frequently violated in practice.
Under the policy information should be made available unless it is currently and validly classified. and that information will not be classified or otherwise withheld to

tagon reporters said they had.

cism or embarrassment." The policy does not specifically address the issue of press access to fighting but says the Defense Department has an obligation to provide information about its activiprocedures "will force consider-ation of the issue" of press access. withheld "it said "when disclosure At the time of the invasion, ac would adversely affect national se cording to Mr. Weinberger and the curricy or threaten the safety of chairment of the length of the leng



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ART IN THE FAST LANE — Ten artists have been commissioned to paint murals, like this one, on walls and in underpasses of Los Angeles freeways, part of a project to spruce up the city for the summer Olympics. The artists were allowed to choose their own themes.

The Substance of Art in Rome Shows

By Edith Schloss International Herald Tribune

ROME - Paul Klerr goes against his materials, plaster and wire, turning their stability and stiffness into something weightless and airy, as if by sleight of hand.

Curled, sliced, folded, feathering out, these white entities - sheets, columns, circles — spring from wall or ceiling like a chrysalis or a leaf unfurling. Just as a drawing born from long meditation may appear spontaneous, these sculptures are long thought turned into bodily form.

A poet has compared Klerr's work to the Winged Victory. Like the goddess of Samothrace it is forever poised, yet takes one off to unfathomed distance.

ing with the very substance of art, faces smooth; the relationship beall running through February, tween solids tilting and hovering is Nunzio uses plaster as Klerr does. also quietly stable. In each dark His structures also depend on the sculpture these contrasts, part of a __vall, and so too are more related to modern sensibility, build up to a painting than traditional monolith- secret order, a taut resonance. ic sculpture in the round. Above all, like Klerr he transcends his material and Nunzio employ material of als. His dark positive shapes, how-

By Michael White

against Adolf Hitler and was be-

in the early fall of 1942.

His zealor's courage made Hue-bener a national hero in postwar

Germany, where his nonviolent re-

Nobel Prize winner Heinrich Böll.

ing conflict between two church

Both problems remain a concern

regimes.
It's a controversial thing. Who

Those concerns appear to have

a play written by Thomas F. Rog-

ers, a professor at Brigham Young University, which played to sellout

recalls, the university's president,

Dallin Oaks, asked him not to

make the play available for subse-

quent production. Rogers said the

full reasons were never clear, but

among Oaks's concerns was the ef-

fect the play might have on church

members in Eastern Europe.

At that time the church, which emphasizes missionary work, was cautiously expanding its activities

crowds at the university in 1976. Midway through the run, Rogers

played a role in the quiet suppres-sion eight years ago of "Huebener,"

Apostles.

truth and freedom of choice.

Huebener's story still dredges up bad memories for many German

ever, are solid. Usually two of them make a whole.

At first glance these presences seem to owe something to the starkness and evocative aura of prehistoric objects, but at second they turn out to be delicately refined

Shapes like giant flint heads, like menhirs, like shields, oars or shells are poised in subtle counterbalance. On each surface — some flat and even, some gently curved the bone whiteness has been veiled by transparent color, which Nunzio has brushed onto the paired elements as if they were shaped canvas. Purple-red, deep sea-blue, cloud violet, smoke grey mysteri-ously change a hard substance into something seemingly like fur or vel-

nfathomed distance. The contradictions go further: In another of three shows deal-

In the end, though both Klerr

"Transvanguardia," by the new rough Germans, and by Schnabel and others in the United States. All three artists were born in Rome. Nunzio and Ceccobelli are Play on German Anti-Nazi in their 30s, while Klerr, now an American, is in his 40s.

Paul Klerr, Galleria Primo Piano, Rekindles Mormon Dilemma Via Panisperna. Nunzio, Galleria D'Attico, Via Paradiso 41.

using its interstices, the other its solidity—their chosen substance is subordinated to expression, but in

Bruno Ceccobelli's work, substance

is expression. It is to be considered

foremost, the carrying, basic sub-

In earlier assemblages Ceccobelli

juxtaposed wax with tar, metal with

paint drips, mattress ticking with

terra cotta, working with found materials. Now on

huge sheets of paper flow black

disks and thick fields of sawdust

surround fi ative allusions:

paintings of suaining human bod-

ies, skulls, moons, church domes,

adding up to allegories of modern

anxiety, accented and shaped by

It appears as if Ceccobelli is

pushing traditional painting into

dimensions no one has thought of.

not caring for niceties. But this atti-

tude is already a style. The expo-

sure of personal fantasy, psycholo-

gical states, doomsday gloom or

religious beliefs, with a seeming

recklessness, is now practiced by all the new Italians of the so-called

wax, sl.des of white chalk, metal

materials.

rough materiality.

Bruno Ceccobelli, Galleria Mario the Palo Alto motel bed where one of the Beatles slept during their

move yet attempted by the profes-sion to expand into foreign mar-third-rate works of art. These even kets. On March 15, Jacques Tajan included six watercolors "by Fou-

ARTS/LEISURE

Hotel in Tokyo.

SOUREN MELIKIAN

class articles created in the Daum factory at Nancy, mostly at the height of the Art Nouveau and Art Deco periods. In addition there are

some exceedingly rare watercolors by Henri Berge, a designer whose name is virtually unknown even to specialized collectors but who played a key role in the production of the Daum firm. Tajan believes the sale may fetch 4 million to 5 million francs (about \$475,000 to \$595,000). Jean-Pierre Camard, the Art Nouveau expert, quoted a figure of 5 million to 6 million francs.

The standard is high. The Tokyo auction includes "The Nettle and the Spider." A vase of elongated form with a naturalistic design in low relief of wild flowers and a spider in its cobweb, it is the epitome of Art Nouveau and is easily worth 800,000 to 1.2 million francs. Another outstanding vessel is a vase called "Thorns and Tears." Decorated in low relief with aubergine thorns on a carnation-colored background and drops trickling down from the shoulder, it offers a striking anticipation of Expressionist Abstractionism in three-dimensional form.

Remarkable as such pieces may be, holding a sale in Japan is a gamble for any Western auctioneer. Precedents are not encouraging. After one unrewarding experi-ment in October 1969, Sotheby's

made a short-lived attempt in 1969, PARIS — A French auctioneer-ing group is making the boldest held in 1980, 1981 and 1982. will hold an auction at the Okura jita," which had to be hastily withdrawn before the 1980 sale after The goods to be sold include 100 being declared fakes by the Japa-

Tajan will be operating under

different circumstances. For him,

the question of authenticity will not

arise. The wares come from the collections of the Daum family. and would not have been sold had it not been for the problems encountered by the firm. In 1980 it could no longer meet its financial obligations. When the family was informed of the estimated value of the glass pieces they had inherited from Antonin Daum, they decided to merge their possessions with the firm's assets to salvage the factory. Many of the pieces had been loaned over the years to the Musee des Beaux-Arts at Nancy, where the factory is located. They were regarded as part of the city's beri-tage. The family agreed to sell part of them -40 percent in value - to the nation. Twenty of the best, selected by Yvonne Brunhammer, who is one of the world's two or three Art Nouveau historians and a curator at the Musée des Arts Dècoratifs in Paris, were acquired by a lege of Emile Galle, the grand mas-national fund. They will be on per-ter of Art Nouveau glassmaking. manent loan at the Musée des Arts As Camard put it. "Until five or six Décoratifs, when the museum re-opens after its current redesigning wares of the early 1900s were selling Other top pieces were acquired to for the same prices as run-of-thebe displayed at the Musée des Beaux-Arts in Nancy. The negotia-tion was conducted by Tajan, whose expert Jean-Pierre Camard,

Tajan was then requested to aucgave up. Christie's, which also tion off another 100 pieces repre-

last visit to the United States.

(Bay Area Music) magazine.

had appraised the 575 period

French Auctioneer Plans Tokyo Sale were sold in April 1982 at Monte Carlo, where they fetched 4.815.000 francs. A vase made in 1905 went up to 475,000 francs.

> remaining 30 percent of the family collection merged with the firm's assets. Many have been loaned for exhibitions in Nancy and abroad. Camard and Tajan, aware of the Japanese anxiety for guarantees, have taken an unprecedented step in preparing special authenticity certificates to be handed out to buyers. The description of each piece, identified by a photograph and a number is signed by Camard, who wrote the entries, by Tajan, by Pierre de Cherisey-Danm, chairman of the board of Daum and by Noël Daum, another member of the family. Under French law, authenticity certificates issued by auctioneers are valid for a 30-year period, the longest in the world. The auction should be further boosted by the flavor of historic importance attached to the sale of

own choice of their production. The sale is also coming at the right moment. On the international collecting scene, the Daum firm's wares are beginning to achieve a status that had long been the privimill wares from the Gallé workshop (the so-called "industrial production" as opposed to unique pieces entirely from Galle's hands). tion paid to the Daum production.

what is, in effect, part of the artists'

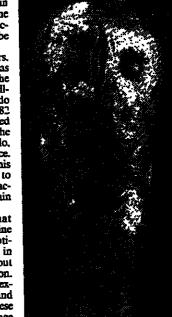
Seen from a Japanese angle, the timing of the sale is equally felicitous. Japanese buying of Art Nouveau glassware began years ago-with the low quality pieces then offered in Japanese department stores, and became gradually re-Grushkin built the archives five fined. The first major Art Nouveau and Art Deco glass exhibition was organized in 1975 at the initiaand book collection, along with tive of Ise:an Department stores. Dennis Erokan, publisher of BAM This was followed by several exhibitions, including a major retro-spective of Emile Galle's work in Since then, it has swelled to 25,000 albums ranging from bee-bop to new wave, 5,000 tapes and 1980 at the request of Mitsukoshi Department Stores. In the same year, the first show entirely devoted

to the Daum production was held at the Museum of Modern Art in Hokkaido. The pieces, which came essentially from the firm's collection, included some of those to be The 100 pieces to be sold on March 15 in Tokyo make up the

auctioned on March 15. In the last three or four years. quality Art Nouveau glassware has been drained by Japan. One of the world's leading collectors is a wellknown figure in the Hokkaido medical establishment. In the 1982 Daum sale, Japanese dealers lined the back of the large rooms of the Hotel Hermitage in Monte Carlo. where the action was taking place. Yet, hardly any was seen with his hand up: The bidding was left to European colleagues in a characteristic Japanese effort to remain The unknown quantity that sends shivers down Tajan's spine between bouts of exuberant opti-

mism is whether top collectors in Japan will be willing to come out into the open and bid in person. They hardly ever do, with the exception of one or two very old and very famous collectors of Chinese art. In an attempt to encourage them to do so. Tajan has tried his hardest to do things the Japanese way, or as close to it as a Westerner can get. He obtained sponsorship from the French Embassy - the Japanese are highly sensitive to anything that has the appearance of official approval. French Ambassador André Ross even wrote a preface in a Malraux-derived style. Admission is by ticket only as usual in Japan. The sale is to be conducted in French by Tajan, assisted by three Japanese interpreters one of whom will be Hiromi

tion of an intended series. He reck-



"The Nettle and the Spider" will be among pieces offered at Tokyo auction.

ons that he has invested more in The soaring prices of Emile Galle's finest wares and their growing scarcity have resulted in renewed atten-

présentation, sa documentation importante, ses œuvres les plus remésentatives d'artisles

onncipaux pays. es artistes : leurs galeries et leurs

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The Associated Press

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sistance was acclaimed by writers
Günter Grass, Paul Schalluck and itary Is Reni Mormons who knew him, some of whom have made new lives in Utah. And it raises anew the seemn Press Coren doctrines — one requiring obedi-ence to the "law of the land" and

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erren Des de

Rudy Wobbe and Karl-Heinz Schnibbe, survived years in concentration camps following their convictions. Wobbe, now 58, was

in East Germany.

The new play, written by a Salt
Lake City lawyer, David Anderson,
confronts the same issues and, in fact, was written because Rogers's script was not available. Huebener's two co-conspirators,

And the second s

liberated by Allied armies in 1945. Schnibbe, drafted into the German Diacono, Via Vittoria 60. Army three weeks before war's end,

> play, in which they were cast as heroes, they received anonymous telephone calls branding them traitors and Bolsheviks. "A lot of Germans want us to

from hatred. I have pity for some Douglas Tobler, a European and distributed them in Hamburg with the help of two teen-age ac-complices, also Mormons, until the three were captured by the Gestapo

it would be wrong to judge Hue-bener's critics harshly.

The church's 12th Article of Faith states that Mormons believe in "being subject to kings, presidents, rulers and magistrates, and

the other teaching strict devotion to for church leaders, who neither want to offend German Mormons

are next."

nor inspire new Huebeners among Mormons living under totalitarian interrogated in the wake of Huebener's arrest later was told by a Gestapo agent, "After we have eliminated the Jews, you Mormons knows who was right or wrong?" said Elder Thomas S. Monson of the church's Council of the Twelve

> up and herded to concentration camps, said that getting along with the Nazis would have violated the church's higher commandment to stand for truth and justice. "The Doctrine and Covenants [a volume of Mormon scripture] says you should obey the law of the land

- in righteousness," Schnibbe

play has rekindled opposing was captured by Russian troops was **AUCTION SALES** During the showing of Rogers's

headed by the Nazis 41 years ago.

"Huebener Against the Reich"
opened Friday in Salt Lake City,
the center of the United States's Mormon population, eight years after another play about Helmuth Huebener was suppressed.

A bright, idealistic 17-year-old, Huebener wrote anti-Nazi leaflets feel ashamed for what we did. No way. I hold my head up," said Schnibbe, now 60. "My heart is free

Studies professor who with Alan F. Keele has compiled much of the historical record on Huebener, says

in obeying honoring and sustain-Most Germans interpreted that to mean they should be loyal to their government, Tobler said. Moreover, during the Nazi era church authorities in Utah counseled German members to support

the church's counsel feared for their lives.
Tobler said one Mormon official

opposition to Hitler a clear violation of ecclesiastical policy.
Still, as the war progressed, even
Mormons who faithfully headed

watched Jewish neighbors rounded

the Third Reich, making the trio's

But Schnibbe and Wobbe, who

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said. "I cannot support butchers. There is a conflict." AUCTION SALE IN ENGHIEN (France) - HÔTEL DES VENTES 2 Rue du Docteur-Leray - 95880 ENGHIEN - Tel.: (3) 412.68.16 Sunday, March 4, at 2:30 p.m.

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PETER DEAN



De Kooning Won Freedom Bit by Bit

By John Russell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The retrospec-tive exhibition of paintings. drawings and sculptures by Willem de Kooning that can be seen at the Whitney Museum through Feb. 16 has been both written up and talked up. The purpose of this arti-cle is not primarily to review the exhibition but to discuss one or two of the questions that it raises. Some of these have to do with de Kooning himself. Others relate to the problem of what museums are to do about artists who rank as national treasures and are yet still in

full activity.

Two things distinguish de Kooning from most of the ambitious younger artists who are all set to step into his shoes. One is that, as a very young man in Rotterdam, he was educated in depth and at length in every imaginable department of his trade. He was trained to draw from the naked model, to know every human muscle by name, to handle classical perspec-tive and to tell one color theory from another. He also learned how to make architectural renderings. to simulate wood graining, and many another useful skill. He wou medals, and he deserved them, for he could do just what he wanted in art, and just about what anyone else would ever ask him to do.

Rotterdam at that time was not a second-rate environment. With Piet Mondrian, Theo van Doesburg and their colleagues in the De Stijl movement in the heyday of their achievement, the Netherlands was not at all a backwater. When de Kooning took the boat to the United States at the age of 22 in 1926 he was both an accomplished artistcraftsman and a man with a firsthand knowledge of avant-garde art. design and architecture in Europe. Lodged in a boardinghouse for Dutch seamen in Hoboken, he could look across the Hudson River and know for certain that with his perfected skills he would not starve in Manhattan.

The second relevant thing about Willem de Kooning is. however, that he did not have a one-man show in New York until he had been there for 22 years. He supported himself, meanwhile, by odd store, carpentry, furniture design. of 1939, a set for the Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo. He was known to

around - the dance critic Edwin Denby, the photographer Rudy Burckhardt, the art critic Clement Greenberg and, among painters. Arshile Gorky, John Graham and many another. But he did not go out for fame and fortune.

Something in de Kooning's gen-eral attitude at that time may in fact remind us of what Edgar Degas said when someone said of a younger painter in Paris that he had "arrived." "In my day," said Degas, "we did not arrive." Admittedly the 1930s were not the easiest period in which to "arrive" as a painter in New York. But even when that is taken into account there remains something wonderfully hesitant and uncertain about de Kooning's progress as a painter. He was in no hurry to sort himself out, still less to arrive.

After nearly half a century anyone can recognize both the delicate human insights and the no-less-delicate sense of color that are the mark of the group of portraits that opens the Whitney show. Working with pinks and khakis and terra cottas, de Kooning did not attempt to fix his sitters once and for all, as bravura portraitists have done throughout history. They look as if they had just stopped by for a moment, and we believe in them, as we believe in de Kooning himself. as people whose development has not

He was quite specific on this point, even as late as 1952. Two years before that he had painted the very large picture called "Exca-vation," which for many people is one of the great American paint-ings of all time, and at the age of 48 he might have been expected to have some firm ideas about exactly where he sat. But not at all: In a talk that he gave at the Artists Club in New York he said that "Some painters, including myself, do not care what chair they are sitting on. It does not have to be a comfortable one. They are too nervous to find out where they ought to sit. They do not want to 'sit in style.'"

paintings of women were first seen in the early 1950s, many visitors were thrown by what seemed their vindictive distortions. It took a ma- enigmatic figuration of de Kooning jor historian of Renaissance paintjobs of many kinds — house painting, Leo Steinberg, to write in Arts should never be forgotten. To a ing, window designs for a shoe magazine that "de Kooning's degree not often recognized, his "Woman" is no more distorted than murals for speakeasies, a mural de-sign for the New York World's Fair or a rainstorm a distorted shower Thomas B. Hess, likewise, had



Willem de Kooning's "Cross-Legged Figure" (1972).

brings de Kooning to life on the just back from the laundry — it's page. He could sum up his historiall there at the Whitney if we know cal position in a few lines. "De Kooning," he wrote in 1972, "has never been an Action Painter in the Ingres, Cezanne, Delacroix, Uccel-

lo. . . . And he is well aware of his own times, as well as of his friends Gorky, Pollock, Kline, Newman, Rothko and many others. And also of where he lives and how it looks the everyday routine of going to When his almost too-celebrated a shopping center and buying some And there is, indeed, in the head-

long, voluptuous and sometimes an element of everyday detail that work is a dictionary of how people in our time looked, dressed, are and in general carried on the daily business of life. From dentistry to rowboat-building, and from mass-marmany of the most discerning people precisely the way with words that ket cosmetics to the look of a shirt

where to look for it. Something should be said of the

sense of an artist who makes gestures of the infinite — outside of history, outside of place, outside of culture. His athletic slashes of the ment for the Arts. This is a three or the place of the ment for the Arts. This is a three or the property of the brush or knife do not symbolize the sided endeavor, in which the Whitartist, alone in the cosmos, conney has joined hands with the carry the stamp of government apfronting the world the way Satan
Pompidou Center in Paris and the proval. They are, rather, offerings confronted God. His brushmarks Akademie der Künste in Berlin, symbolize his independence, his and it is designed so that paintings liberty, but always as a hard-won are kept apart from drawings and emancipation. He takes the art of sculptures. It is also designed so West and the official productions the past into account — Brueghel, that the more recent work bulks in the established theaters and very large indeed. The results of this are not alto-

> sense that sculptures, paintings, drawings and lithographs could speak to one another at their ease, that marked the exhibition that David Sylvester organized for the culture survives and even thrives Arts Council of Great Britain in beneath the veneer of official uni-1977. We see at the Whitney the formity simply because the creative prose, not the poetry, of museo- drive of an educated, fertile and logy. But there are great things to be seen along the way.

Avant-Garde Soviet Arts Evolve Carefully

By Serge Schmemann New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Handwritten signs marked "Exhibition" showed the way to the basement of a nondescript apartment house. Many of the paintings were simply bung by string from steam pipes, their titles announced on typewritten scraps of paper glued to the wall. But as expected the intelligentain turned up in force, filling the small cellar with tobacco smoke and gossip.

and gossip.
It was, after all, the first one-man exhibition by Anatoly Zverev, and many in the basement remembered when his bold canvases, austere sketches and bright graphics were viewed only in private homes, and discussed quietly. They knew the basement, too. This was the space in the Graphic Artists Union that the authorities opened to avant-garde art in the wake of the furor over the bulldozing of an unofficial outdoor exhibition in 1974. In the intervening decade the gallery has become something of a home to art on the margins of the officially per-

The show was only one of several little-publicized events that tourists probably never hear of and that only a relative handful of Russians manage to attend. They included the Soviet premiere of "Yellow Sound" by one of the country's leading modern composers, Alfred Shnitke. The work was first heard in France nine years ago. Word of organization of the show - which these events spreads largely through the intelligentsia grape-vine, and tickets are usually passed among friends.

None of these events is illegal or unsanctioned but neither do they of that uniquely Russian cultural world suspended between the dissident art that causes sensation in the movie houses across the Soviet Union. It is a world of tiny experigether happy. It is tiresome to have mental theaters, obscure one-time to go up or down two floors to mate shows and restricted-access halls, a drawings with paintings (or vice world tolerated but not advertised versa). The planning of the show by the state, one to which access is rules out the lyrical unity that Hess determined largely by membership and standing in that dimy defined class the property of the intelligence. retrospective that he took to Am. class known as the intelligentsia. sterdam and London in 1968. It The boundaries between what the also rules out the intimacy, the authorities might ban, tolerate or favor are as obscure and unfathomable as the tangle of the vast state bureaucracy.

It seems sometimes that a lively endlessly curious nation will inevitably find outlets. Experimental explorers of the American West," said Dr. Joseph endlessly curious nation will inev-

theaters seem to sprout from noth-satisfied with their enslavement by less proving in the basements of bland an aged and decrepit dragon and and factories are the satisfied with their enslavement by less proving in the basements of bland an aged and decrepit dragon and and factories are the satisfied with their enslavement by less proving the satisfied with t apartment blocks, jazz ensembles oppose a knight who comes to slay appear unadvertised in factory au-

nowned for its staging of Eugene unknown young Soviet composers. Ionesco's plays and its version of Evgeny Shvarts's "Dragon," an allegory in which townsfolk seem the halls and auditoriums of count-



Sergei Melkonyan's Moscow theater group rehearsing.

and factories, where poets, jazz ensembles, rock groups, satirists, balladeers, actors and other performappear unadvertised in factory auditoriums, restricted movies surface unheralded at obscure film clubs.

Some of the liveliest acting in Moscow is tucked away in such little theaters, sometimes with fewer than 200 places. One, in the Yugo-Zapadnyi district, is removed for its staging of Eugene lonesco's plays and its version of Evgeny Shvarts's "Dragon," an al-

The ways of bypassing official restrictions seem endless, and often restrictions seem endless, and offer the only criterion seems to be that the audience be limited. After watching Shnitke's "Yellow Sound." a Moscow writer, proud that long-suffering Soviet culture could still produce something so advanced and creative, exclaimed. "Isn't it amazing? Just puncture one small hole through the thick tarpaulin of controls and look what an eruption of creativity you get!"

Though artists often believe it is they who are managing to break through the tarpaulin of controls, it seems equally the case that the authorities themselves permit a seep-age that is just enough to relieve the pressure without being dangerous or provocative. At the Taganka Theater, for example, director Yuri Lyubimov (currently in Western Europe, and resisting pressure to return to the Soviet Union unless authorities ease restrictions on his theater) has been allowed to stage a tribute to Vysotsky, but only on the dates of the poet's birth and death. He has not been allowed to include it in his regular repertory. Some writers and artists who have gone beyond what is officially permissibie have landed in a labor camp or

America's Frontier in European Eyes

By Dan Day The Associated Press

OMAHA, Nebraska — A Swiss painter and a German naturalist explored the American wilderness together 150 years ago brought back graphic evidence that forms an exhibition beginning a twoyear United States tour Sunday.

"Views of a Vanishing Frontier," opening at the Joslyn Art Museum in Omaha, includes Karl Bodmer's watercolors and sketches of America in the early 1830s and Indian artifacts and wildlife speci-mens collected by Prince Maximilian Alexander Phi-

Bodmer and Maximilian arrived in Boston in 1832 and began a journey that ultimately took them to western Montana. They traveled by steamboat on the Ohio River to St. Louis — then the edge of the frontier
— and up the Missouri River to Fort McKenzie.

Porter, curator of the Joslyn Museum's Center for Western Studies. "Maximilian and Bodmer are the next explorers to proceed that far up the Missouri after Lewis and Clark."

Bodmer sketched hundreds of towns, Indian en-campments and tribesmen. During several extended stays at forts along the route, Bodmer converted the sketches into about 400 watercolors. Bodmer was 23 when the trip began and Maximilian

49. The prince, from Rhenish Prussia, had a passion for nature studies that in 1815 took him through the rain forests and jungles of Brazil. On his return home he published six books on the

"Views of a Vanishing Frontier" includes 123 of Bodmer's sketches and drawings, and Maximilian's

extensive collections of Indian artifacts. It will be in Omaha until April 8, then will go on the road through October 1985, with shows in Fort Worth, Texas, San Francisco, Washington and New York.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Drug Use Declines In High Schools

Drug use in American high schools remains high but it's on the downturn, according to a nationwide survey. The annual poll of high school seniors by the University of Michigan found that the percentage of daily marijuana smokers fell by nearly half over the past five years, to the lowest level since the U.S. government began sponsoring the surveys in 1975

The report on the 1983 graduating class found that 63 per-cent had tried an illicit drug at least once, down from 66 percent in each of the three previous years. Nearly half acknowledged drug use in the preceding year, down 6 percent from the peak of 53 percent in 1979.

Marijuana was the most common illicit drug, with 57 percent of the seniors saying they had smoked it and 42 percent saying that they had done so in the past year. But the percentage of seniors using marijuana daily fell from a 1978 peak of nearly 11 percent to 5.5 percent of the 1983 graduates.

Prominent 'Deputies' Can Conceal Guns

At least six civilian government officials, including the di-rector of the U.S. Information Agency, Charles Z. Wick, have been made special deputy U.S. marshals so they can legally carry concealed handguns, according to the Los Angeles Times.

Senator Jeremiah Denton, an Alabama Republican, and Joel S. Lisker, the chief counsel of Mr. Denton's subcommittee on security and terrorism, who also is deputized and carries a pistol, refused to discuss their reasons for being armed on grounds that doing so would heighten their chances of being attacked.

Other special deputies include Louis O. Giuffrida, director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, which coordinates federal disaster activities: Fred A. Newton 3d. that agency's efficiency expert. and Robert J. Short, chief investigator for the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Two other senators. Dennis DeConcini. Democrat of Arizona, and Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah, had been denutized, but their one-vear appointments lapsed and have not been renewed, according to records of the U.S. Marshals

Mr. Wick returned his hand-

gun to his agency's office of security recently, a spokesman said, "after he made a determination that he no longer had a need for a gun."

Mr. DeConcini obtained spe-

cial-deputy credentials in 1981 after being told of "information gained through informants that were was a contract on him," his press secretary, Robert W. Maynes, said.
That information was re-

ceived after Mr. DeConcini appeared on a television program and named names and pointed his finger" at the Bolivian cocaine trade, Mr. Maynes said.

Mr. Hatch decided to become deputized during a hardfought re-election campaign in 1982, according to his press sec-retary, J. Paul Smith.

2 Seek Re-election Despite Sex Scandal

Two congressmen who were censured last year for having sexual relations with teen-aged pages are seeking re-election. Representative Daniel B.



Daniel B. Crane

Crane, 48, who admitted he had sex several times with a 17-yearold female page in 1980, is seeking renomination for a fourth term in the Illinois Republican

primary on March 20. Despite the censure, Mr. Crane has retained the support of most county chairmen in his predominantly rural district. But four Democrats and a Republican are campaigning to

unseat him Representative Gerry E. Studds, Democrat of Massachuselis, who admitted he had sex with a male page in 1973, has announced that he, too, will seek re-election. Mr. Studds, 46, called his involvement with a 17-year-old male page in 1973 "a serious error in judgment." But he has maintained that the relationship was a private matter between consenting adults.

"He made a mistake." a Crane supporter said. "He did wrong. But he's a good father, a good husband and an excellent congressman, and we wouldn't trade him for the world."

EPA Estimates Cost Of Waste Cleanup

Cleaning up the worst haz-ardous waste sites around the country would cost the U.S. government \$8.4 billion to \$16 pillion, according to the Envi-

ronmental Protection Agency. The agency administers a S1.6-billion "superfund" pro-gram, funded from a tax on chemical and petrochemical stocks, to pay for toxic waste cleanups. Enacted in 1980, the tax will expire in 1985 unless it is extended

The agency says the Reagan administration supports extension of the program, although it has not yet decided how long a renewal to seek or how much money should be raised. Representative James J. Florio, a New Jersey Democrat and the chief author of the law that created the program, is skentical of the administration's intentions. He said he released the environmental agency's spending estimates to see if the administration woould later repudiate the agency's findings on how much more is needed to clean up dumps.

Texas Baptists Cancel Games With Catholics

A Baptist school in Dallas canceled its baskerball games with another private school after years of competition be-cause officials suddenly learned their opponents were Roman

"Ten days before the game they said they were canceling our schedule because we had philosophical differences," said the Rev. Bernard Marton, headmaster of Cistercian Prepara-tory School in the suburb of Irving.
"We thought they were mere-

ly a private school." said Stan Kiefer, basketball coach at Longview Christian Academy. We didn't know they were Catholic. "We played them when we had a broader philosophy," Mr. Kiefer said. "Now we are just going to play Baptist schools."

White House Agrees to Discuss Defense Cuts By Helen Dewar unaccentable. Washington Post Service

mands for action on defense as a he said an agreement on military The maneuvering Thursday cast more doubt than before on whether

the negotiations will survive the pothe negotiations will survive the po-litical posturing that followed an hole closers and other revenueinauspicious opening bargaining session between the White House and Congress on deficit reductions

Although none of the principal the rate of growth in military Democratic negotiators were avail-spending," Mr. Wright said. able for comment Thursday, a spokesman for the speaker of the has requested that the next meeting House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a of the bargaining group be devoted

Thursday's events began with a the opening session. WASHINGTON — The White letter from the House majority Mr. Wright later indicated some West Virginia, for advance submit House has agreed to discuss mili-leader, Jim Wright, a Democrat of flexibility in his position, although sion of a list of Pentagon savings tary spending cuts while stopping Texas, to the White House chief of short of meeting Democratic de-staff, James A. Baker 3d, in which condition for other budget accom- spending cuts would have to come before consideration of other budget reductions sought by the White sions.

> Domestic spending cuts "can be code reforms, after first we have made a convincing demonstration of the seriousness of our intent by agreeing upon major reductions in

He also noted that Mr. O'Neill Democrat of Massachusetts, said "exclusively" to discussion of at

Senate Democrats were sticking by their demand that the White House propose specific military spending cuts at least 48 hours before they would return to the bargaining ses-

Within hours, Mr. Baker sent a "Dear Jim and Dan" letter to Mr. Wright and Senator Daniel K. Inouve, a Democrat of Hawaii, the Senate Democrats' representative at the talks, saying the White House was "completely agreeable" to taking up military issues at the next meeting

But he did not agree to discuss the military budget "exclusively" at the session. Nor did he refer to Mr. Wright's demand for agreement on control over the talks' agenda to military matters before other issues

the White House terms appeared least \$100 billion in military spend- could be discussed or to the deing cuts, as Democrats proposed in the opening session.

mand by Senate minority leader, Robert C. Byrd, a Democrat of sion of a list of Pentagon savings.

"It's a meaningless commitment," said Mr. O'Neill's aide, Christopher Matthews. Noting the Senate Democrats' demand, he said, "If they don't meet that, we won't have a meeting."

"We do not view Mr. Baker's letter as a response to the criteria that Senator Byrd listed Thursday," a Senate Democratic aide

Mr. Baker's letter appeared to be an effort to keep the talks from breaking up over an appearance of administration intransigence on military spending but, at the same time, to avoid yielding effective control over the talks' agenda to the Democrats.

James A. Baker 3d

U.S. Military Is Revising



Swiss Socialists to Vote On Coalition Pullout

By Iain Guest

GENEVA - After weeks of passionate debate. Swiss Socialists scheduled an extraordinary conference in Bern this weekend to decide whether to withdraw from the co-

alition government. The decision to hold the conference was triggered by the refusal of the Swiss Federal Assembly, the legislature, to accept the Socialists' nominee for one of the two seats allotted to the party on the sevenmember Federal Council, which

acts as the cabinet. Given that the nominee was a woman, Lilian Uchtenhagen, a 55year-old economist from Zurich and 14 years an assembly deputy, the action was viewed as soub for Swiss women, who only won the vote at the federal level in 1971.

The Socialist Party leadership then proposed to pull out of the coalition government, which it joined in 1959. This has now been accepted by party committees and also a majority of the 1,100 local party chapters. But as the conference ap-

proached, passion has given way to a more sober realization that the Swiss Socialists may be in for the sort of upheaval that led to the emergence of Britain's Social Demостать from a deeply divided Labor Echoing a sentiment that appears to be increasingly accepted by party right-wingers, the former

president of the Swiss Confederation and one of the party sages. Pierre Graber, argued in a televi-

sion debate on Wednesday that

withdrawal would be a disaster that

would plunge the party into inef-

The left-wingers have replied that the party needs a spell in oppo-sition to regain its credibility. During the federal elections in October, the party lost 12 seats. In the last 15 years, party membership has de-clined from 72,000 to 49,000. This has happened, the left-wingers say, because the electorate sees the party as endlessly compromising to stay in power.

"We are hostage to the right-wing parties," said Jean Ziegler, a left-winger from Geneva who was one of the Socialists' most vocal deputies before he lost his seat in October, "People don't feel represented any more in Switzerland Working people need a political party. Swiss democracy will not survive if we can't offer it."

Switzerland's Socialists were able to control their internal divisions as long as the economy flour-ished in the 1960s and early 1970s. But in the last seven years, according to Mr. Ziegler, 314,000 jobs have been lost in traditional industries such as watchmaking. This re-trenchment was, ironically, presid-ed over by a popular Socialist minister of finance, Willi Ritschard, whose death last year opened the way to Mrs. Uchtenhagen's nomination to the Federal

Left-wingers blame part of the economic crisis on the country's banking secrecy, which has attracted foreign capital and pushed up the value of the Swiss franc, thus making it harder to compete in in-ternational trade. But repeated efforts by the Socialists to revise the banking laws have been rejected by their conservative partners in gov-erument, the Radical Democrats, other parties."



the Christian Democrats and the Swiss People's Party.
Similarly, the Socialists have failed to prevent government measures to reduce the budget deficit by cutting subsidies, increasing the cost of public transport and freezing government salaries.

On the eve of Saturday's confer-

ence opening, opinion polls sug-gested that the vote on withdrawal would be close. Either way, most observers agreed, the Socialists Party will never be the same again. If the motion to withdraw is rejected, most predict a vote of no confidence in the party leadership

and large-scale desertion by the left-wingers to a new party of op-position or to Switzerland's feminist or ecology movements. This, said one observer, would turn the Socialists into a party of the center, similar to Britain's Social Democrats. A vote for withdrawal would. he said, have the opposite effect of forcing disenchanted right-wingers

out of the party ranks.
"I hope that the movement we represent will survive," Mrs. Uchtenhagen said. "We must go on with the discussion. But at least this kind of democracy is not known in



Lilian Uchtenhagen

age during military operations, a Pentagon panel has been told. The chairman of the panel, Ma-jor General Winant Side, retired, and other members said Thursday the action indicated a recognition by the military that blocking press coverage of the U.S. invasion of Grenada Oct. 25 had been a mis-

By Jonathan Friendly

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The Joint

take and should not be repeated. As evidence of a shift, they also cited a Dec. I statement of "principles of information" put out by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger. The statement directs military officers to make information "fully and readily available" to the public, the Congress and the

The actions by Mr. Weinberger and the military commanders were made public as the Sidle panel, which is drafting recommendations about press access to combat, completed four days of public hearings at Fort McNair in Washington and djourned to discuss its recommen-

General Sidle said the final sessions would be closed "because you cannot have free and frank discussion of the issues with the press

One panel member, Colonel George Kirshenbauer, said the new procedures "will force consideration of the issue" of press access. At the time of the invasion, ac-

the issue did not come up until the commander of the task force made an operational decision in the field to keep reporters off the island. They said later that they had approved the decision in advance

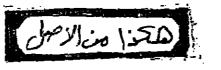
because they agreed that the commander could not assure the safety of reporters and because inviting them along might have premature ly revealed the invasion plans. News organizations and some members of Congress protested that the curbs denied the public independent reporting about a major military engagement. They said the Reagan administration had

made a political decision to mini-mize the possibility of unfavorable news reports if the operation failed. The Weinberger statement, a one-page document circulated to senior Pentagon and service commands, lays out a general philoso-phy of access to information. Pentagon reporters said they had anned the Weinberger policy had always been the Pentagon's po-

licy but that it had been frequently violated in practice.

Under the policy, information should be made available unless it is currently and validly classified and that information "will not be classified or otherwise withheld to" protect the government from criticism or embarrassment."

The policy does not specifically address the issue of press access to fighting but says the Defense Department has an obligation to provide information about its activities. "Information will only be withheld," it said, "when disclosure would adversely affect national security or threaten the safety of cording to Mr. Weinberger and the curity or threaten the safety of chairman of the Joint Chiefs of privacy of the men and women of Staff, General John W. Vessey Jr., the Armed Forces."



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ners won the world championship in 1983 and the U.S. titles in 1982, 1983 and 1984. Elaine Zayak won the world championship in 1982 and the U.S. title in 1981.

They are two of the favorites in women's figure skating at the XIV Olympic Winter Games, old rivals who have not always been friendly to each other. That, Summers said Thursday, has changed, starting with the U.S. championships three weeks ago in Salt Lake City and

"At the nationals," said Sumners, "everyone expected us to keep our distance, like we were enemies. I didn't talk to her much. But here we're on a team. Our rooms are across from each other, and we're together so much with the team. It's not worth being emotionally cold toward each other.

"We have lunch together. We we do talk about boyfriends, about a fight.

These girls are too much ladies

"These girls are too much ladies we do talk about boyfriends, about New York City, how Dorothy Hamill skated in the nationals before to do that type of thing, but you'll notice they're very distant—they'll they are to other. You can't com-

year. I think deep down we'll root for ourselves, but when the Olym- 1978, almost ended last year, when pics are over, I hope whoever a stress fracture in the right ankle

SATURDAY, FEB. 11

(All Times Local) Britain — 10:30 P.M.-12:50 A.M. (BBC 1) Denmark — 10:25 A.M.-Noon. 5:00-6:50 P.M., 10:40 P.M.-12:10 A.M.

Finland — 8:55 A.M.-Noon (Ch. 1, 2); 2:00-3:06 P.M., 7:50-8:00 (Ch. 1); 8:00-

2:00-3:00 P.M., P.50-4:00 (Ch. 1); 8:00-10:20 (Ch. 2) France — 10:20-11:25 A.M., 2:00-5:00 P.M. (Antenne 2); 7:x0-8:00 (TF) Holy — 8:5-11:00 A.M. (Ch. 2); 10:20 A.M.-12:30 P.M. (Ch. 3); 2:35-5:30 (So-boto Sport); 5:00-5:30 (Ch. 2); 71:45 P.M. (Ch. 1)

11:45 (Ch. 1) Metherlands — 10:25 A.M.-1:00 P.M., 7:12-8:00 (Ch. 2); 11:50 P.M.-1:00 A.M.

Swifzerland — 7:50-10:30 P.M. (SRG 2. SSR 3. TSI 3) West Germany — 8:55 A.M., 10:20, 1:25 P.M. (ARD)

9 A.M. — Mea's and women's luge 12:30 P.M. — 70M Nordic combined ski-

ing 1:30 P.AL -- Two-man bobsled, third and

Hockey

1:00 P.M. — Isaly vs. Poland
1:30 P.M. — Austrio vs. Czechoslovalda
4:30 P.M. — Canada vs. Fintand
5:00 P.M. — United Stries vs. Norway
8:00 P.M. — U.S.S.R. vs. Yugoslovia

Otympic Schedule
9 A.M. — 20K biathlan

11:00 (Ch. 1)

-- 1:50-2:45 P.M. 8:08-9:15, 10:45-

.. en — 8:45 A.M.-12:30 P.M., 8:15-

d — 7:50-10:30 P.M. (SRG 2.

19-year-old Sumners and the 18-year-old Zayak revolves around their styles. Zayak is the most ath-letic of the female figure skaters. Sumners is more traditional, seemingly emphasizing the artistic over

Summers is not pleased with that perception,

"It's not like I can't jump," she said. "A lot of people think that. My coach and I have always wanted to bring back grace and beauty to women's ligure skating."

Mary Lynn Gelderman, a former skater who assists Peter Burrows in coaching Zayak, tried to explain the relationship between the two

"They don't dislike each other," Gelderman said at the U.S. nationals, "but they don't like each other. And I think that's to be expected.

we've battled mental ups and pete against someone and really downs. We came through a lot this wish them that much success." The rivalry, which goes back to

(All Times Local) Britain — 3:25-4:55 P.M. (BBC 1)

Denmark -- 8:55-9:40 A.M., 12:55-3:00 P.M., 9:45-11:15 P.M.

Finland — 8:55-9:40 A.M. (Ch. 1, 2); Noon-2:55 P.M. (Ch. 1); 12:55-2:53, 6:30

France -- 9:30-10:30 A.M. (Antenne 2); 2:35-5:40 P.M., 7:40-8:00, 10:00-11:20

Hely -- 12:55-3:00 P.M. (Ch.3); 1:55-4:00 (in Bilitz).

Jupon — 2:30-4:00 P.M. (Ch. 1); 9:00-10:80 (Ch. 2); 10:00-11:30 (Ch. 1)

Netherlands - 9:25 A.M.-12:30 P.M., 12:55-3:00. 4:30-5:00, 7:00-7:55, 11:15

Sweden--8:45 A.M.-3:08 P.M., 9:20-11:15 (Ch. 2)

Switzerland — 7;15-11:00 P.M. (SRG 2, SSR 2, TSI 3)

West Germany — 8:55 A.M., 9:25, 10:55. 12:55 P.M., 1:55, 9:50 (ZDF)

Olympic Schedule -- Women's SK cross-cou

9:30 A.M. — Men's 5,000-meter speed

skating 11:00 A.M. — 15K Nordic combined ski

Neon — Men's downhill 1:00 P.M. — 70-meler ski lump 2:00 P.M. — Men's and women's luge 3:00 P.M. — Ice dancing lengthal sel

pattern dance) 7:30 P.M. — Pairs tree skating

7:30, 10:05-11:00 (Ch. 2)

P.M.-12:05 A.M. (Ch. 1)

Olympics on Television

comes out on top, each of us will be happy for the other." caused Zayak to withdraw from the world championships.

At that time Zayak discouraged

At that time, Zayak, discouraged by her injury and disgusted by the rule change limiting the number of triple jumps to live in the long program, had had enough. With her ankle in a cast for four months, she did almost nothing but eat, putting on 20 pounds. And then, when the cast was removed last June, she quit.

A month later, however, Zayak, who started skating at age 3 after the outside of her left foot was cut off in a lawn-mowing accident, decided to make a comeback. But she was not able to regain her old form in time for the U.S. nationals, when she finished third behind Sumners and Tiffany Chin.

Many figure skating people have compared Sumners's artistic style to those of Peggy Fleming and Janet Lynn, two celebrated predeces-Look at fighters: they've got to in- sors. On the one hand, Sumners sult each other and carry on before said she was flattered by the comparison. On the other, she feared that people overlooked her athletic ability.

"I'm doing all the jumps," she said. "But I prefer grace to athleticism. They say Elaine is athletic and I'm balletic. They haven't given me the credit I should have for a balanced program."

At the U.S. national championships, when the judges apparently were disappointed that Sumners did not do more difficult jumps, they did not give her the scores she had hoped for.

"I think the judges looked at my program twice as hard," she said. There were only two jumps I didn't pull off. I'm disappointed that they wanted a triple when I wasn't planning it in that situation. I went home and did it. I've hit it every time since then.

"The judges were sending me a message. I think they want Ameri- strong. She's never been a balleri- that's your problem. cans to get medals in the Olympics, na.'

Thursday's Results

SOUTH

MIDWEST

Duquesne 68, W. Virginia 67 Georgetown 78, Seton Half 54 Hofstra 74, Manhattan 78 Massochusetts 91, St. Banave

Massochusetts 91, 51. Banave Rhode Island 63, Penn St. 60 Rutgers 61, Notre Dame 59

College Basketball Scores



INTERNATIONAL MERALU TRIBUNE, DATORDAY-OCABAY & ADROAD ---- 13 ----

Rosalynn Sumners, practicing at Sarajevo ... I'm doing all the jumps. But I prefer grace to athleticism."

and they were telling me not to

While Sumners is making her programs more athletic, Zayak is build is husky rather than willowy, leaning slightly in the other direction. Since the nationals, she has ty, and on the ice she is more energy, and on the ice she is more energy. changed the concluding music of getic than smooth. her four-minute free-skating program from "Staying Alive" to she's expected to," Gelderman Hungarian Rhapsody.

Carol Heiss Jenkins said she was anyone. She's no one's puppet. excited by the change. The New That's not to say all the other kids York native, the 1960 Olympic are, but there's always been a cerwomen's champion, is here to re- tain type in figure skating. And port on Olympic ligure skating for you're just not going to make her the ABC radio network.

"I like how Elaine has changed the music," she said. "Now it's a little more elegant and feminine." Gelderman says of Zayak, "Style slapping you on the back and sayis not her forte, but she's certainly ing. How you doing today? It took not lacking in it, either. She has a a lot of people by surprise. style all her own - you might not "Elaine tends to say: 'If you like

Purdue 79, lowa 58 Sa. Illinois 72. Creighton 69

SOUTHWEST

Houston 76, Texas Christian 60 Lamar 77, Arkansos St. 65 Texas-Arlington 79, N. Texas St. 68 FAR WEST

FAR WEST Col.-irvine 64, Son Jose St. 53 Fresno St. 69, Fullerton St. 68, 2 OT Manians 74 Maria

Presno St. ov. Fullerron St. es, 2 O' Monitora 76, Idoho 56 Nevado-Las Vegas 97, Utoh 51, 75 Nevado-Reno 76, Idaho St. 40 New Maxico 46, Howait 44, O'T Oragon 87, UCLA 83

Oregon St. 66. So. California 57 San Diego St. 73, Texas-Ei Paso 62

Tulsa 87, Indiana St. 70

New York

that type.

like it, but it is a style. Her style is me, you like me. And if you don't,

EASTERN COMPERENCE

28 22 460 -26 21 .553 100 27 22 551 10 18 26 .391 10 16 31 .340 1 14 33 .278 1 WESTERN CONFERENCE

NBA Standings

38 11 .776 —
38 11 .776 —
38 17 .446 6½
28 19 .596 9
25 25 .500 13½
22 26 .458 15½
01vision

460 **—**

Zavak always comes up short in

sivle, grace and appearance when

the two skaters are compared. Her

"She doesn't do things the way

"This is a very conservative sport

-the ladies are taught to curtsy -

and along comes Elaine Zavak

said. "She's not a carbon copy of

Arbour, Nearing Milestone, Readies: Islanders for Phase 3 of NHL Season By Gerald Eskenazi

New York Times Sensee

UNIONDALE. New York There is always a week in the New York Islanders' season when Coach Al Arbour narrows his eyes just a bit more than usual, tightens his lips that extra millimeter and looks just a shade unhappier.

This is the week It also is the week that he can record the 500th victory of his National Hockey League coaching ca-reer if the Islanders beat the Van-

conver Canucks here Saturday. "He let things ride until now," said Billy Smith, the veteran goal-

Smith was huffing and puffing Thursday following a two-hour workout in which defense was stressed - a back-to-basics workout by a team that is one point out of first place in the Patrick Division, is going for a fifth straight Stanley Cup and has a three-game winning streak.

Smith recalled: "He told us the other day, 'I've let you guys get away with it.' You saw what he did today. Fundamentals. Sure, he's got the talent to win it. Lots of

when players are slowed by injuries or boredom. But it also is the time, the coach says, to start thinking of March and Phase 3 - the run for first place, and then April, the start of Stanley Cup play. It is the time Arbour turns practice sessions into

and Toe Blake (500).

None did it as Arbour will:

26 24 .529 5 20 28 .417 10 20 29 .408 10½ 20 29 .408 10½ 20 30 .400 11

Pecific Division 32 16 .667 .31 20 .608 .26 21 .533 .22 22 .440 .16 33 .327

teams have the talent But Al Arbour has got the knowledge to form The Islanders are approaching the end of what Arbour calls Phase 2 of the season. This is the time

hockey schools. Only four coaches have ever reached 500 NHL victories: the late Dick Irvin, with 690; Scotty Bowman (656), still coach of the Buffalo Sabres; Billy Reay (542);

coaching only expansion teams. He

all. Arbour's record is 499-288-174. a won-lost percentage of .634. "He's got a hang of a record, eh?" Blake said. "I remember when he played he

used to wear glasses, and I always felt that might have kept him from coming up to the NHL sooner as a player," Blake said from Montreal, where he is an official with the ming and line manipulations on pa-Canadiens. "But as a coach, he per late into the night. seems to get along with the players. He's dedicated to his job. I think he

puts in a lot of work. Blake is the only coach whose

NHL Standings WALES CONFERENCE

N.Y. Rongers 4, Minnesota 4 (Hedberg (23), Den Maloney (20), Sundstram (20), Dave Mooney (7); Bellows (30), Plett (7), Roberts (4). Lindgren (3)). Detroit 9, Pitisburgh 3 (Ogradnick 2 (38).

Dusuay (22), Barrett (2), Park (4), Campbell (2), Foster (5), Kislo (14), Smith (2); Flock-hort 2 (18), Boutette (11)), Vancouver 7, Montreal 6 (Sundstrom 2 (29), Lenthler 2 (2), Tenti (37), Belland (6), Smyl (20): Lofleur 3 (25), Galney (13), Turnbull (16), Nilan (13)).

(16), Nilan (13)).
Toronto, Baston 3 (Derlago 2 (24), Ihnocak
2 (9), Anderson 2 (29); Middlefan (35), Ali-bury (1), Krushelmyski (20)).
Buffalo 8, New Jersey 5 (McKenna (14), Hamel (14), AndrevChuk (24), Perrecult (30), Housley (21), Davis (2), Foligna 2 (21); Broten (12), Lever (9), Bridgeman (14), Ludwig (15), Compenn (31)

had the St. Louis Blues for parts of three seasons and, since the 1973-14 campaign, the Islanders. Over Montreal from 1956 to 1960.

"A lot of people ask me how I'll feel if the Islanders do make it five straight, too." says Blake. "I know I. won't feel as bad as the team being

Arbour says he has changed over. the years but has remained the same in dedication. That means film-watching and strategic plan-

After the second Stanley Cup, in 1981. Arbour considered quitting. After the fourth Stanley Cup he was in a state of emotional exhaus-

He has two sets of children, more than 10 years apart, and he decided after Cup No. 2 that he did not want to neglect the younger pair as he had the older ones.

"I decided that after each year I would evaluate the season and where I am, and my family. That's what I've done. After this season I'll do the same thing - evaluate myself — and if I want to stay in it."

Judge Rules Sims Will Stay a Lion

The Associated Press

DETROIT - A federal judge ruled Friday that the running back Billy Sims must play with the National Football League's Detroit Lions, rather than the Houston Gamblers of the United States Football League.

Judge Robert E. DeMascio was ruling on a lawsuit filed by Sims against the Gamblers. Sims, a Detroit star since 1980,

signed contracts with both teams last year. However, Sims argued in the lawsuit that his former agent and co-owner of the Gamblers, Jerry Argovitz, had misrepresented him in negotiations with the Lions and withheld information, prompting him to sign with Houston.

BASEBALL TORONTO Signed Dove Ships Thursday's Results
Indiona 107, Septite 102 (Kalloge 24, H. Willems 19; Wood 24, G. Williams 17).
Phoenix 118, Ationia 105 (W. Davis 27, Edwards, Lucos 16; Wilkins 29, J. Davis 20).

CINCINNATI-Wonsolory orbifro

American League
SEATTLE—Lost solory arbitration with
tan Roenicks, autifielder, Signed Dave Beard.

LOS ANGELES-Walved Dusty Boker.out

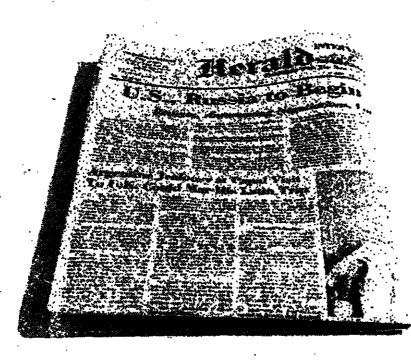
HOUSTON-Signed Harry Spilmon. in

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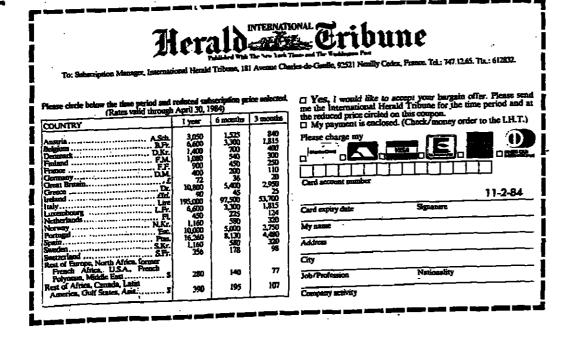
FOOTBALL ' National Featbell League
PHILADELPHIA—Traded Carl Hairsky ng) pick in 1985. Announced the retire

ler, to a one-year contract.

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If you purchased this Trib at a newsstand, you're already enjoying a rare bargain—the whole world in just a few tightly written, factpacked pages. You're reading a product created by scores of journalists working day and night from dozens of distant datelines to bring you a compact compilation which can be purchased for the price of a cup of coffee.

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A Transition to What?

Yuri Andropov's 15 months in power left him no time to complete the ambitious tasks he appeared to have set for himself and his country. With his death on Thursday, six months after his last public appearance, he passes into history as merely a transitional leader. Whether he was ever intended to be more than that remains unclear. In any case, the image of vitality and innovation that he skillfully projected in his first weeks at the top yielded quickly to a stream of steadily less credible announcements that his health was improving and he would soon reappear.

It remains to be seen how much of the Andropov record - mainly, the network of presumably like-minded officials promoted during his tenure - will succeed him.

The collective leadership in the Kremlin managed to function in his prolonged absence and will no doubt pick his successor within a few days. For all we can know, the Politburo may have done so already. It would be surprising if it did not choose a younger man this time. Stability of leadership may indeed be assured, but the appearance of continuity in government can be as important as continuity itself. It is hardly

good for any state, and even less so for a superpower, to have everyone waiting for the next man instead of paying attention to the words and actions of the current leader.

A Soviet leader in good health would be able to meet Ronald Reagan - or his successor - before or soon after the American presidential election. The Kremlin may have to reconcile itself to another four years of Mr. Reagan, although it will no doubt go to great lengths to avoid helping him in his campaign. Of late, the Reagan administration has been offering Moscow a "constructive working relationship."

The world now enters a year of waiting for the United States, because of a 200-yearold democratic process, and for the Soviet Union, because of autocratic and secretive practices that make it impossible for that superpower to be candid even about the health of its leader, whose death has been announced on the day after. There is a lot to be said for annual medical checkups and for their publication. More important, in 1984: There is East-West business, too long undone, that awaits a credible Soviet leader.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Duty of Steel Duties

To nobody's surprise, the U.S. Commerce Department finds that Brazil heavily subsidizes the steel it sells to the United States. That confronts the Reagan administration with an impleasant choice, but not a difficult one.

If the subsequent investigation confirms this preliminary finding, as it doubtless will, U.S. law requires a duty on the imported steel equal to the subsidy. That is not an easy thing to do, because Brazil is trying desperately to pay off its enormous foreign debt - much of it to U.S. banks - and one way to do it is to sell steel in the United States. Putting duties on the Brazilian steel will probably end the sales, making Brazil's financial troubles that much worse. Those debts are dangerous to the world economy, and aggravating the strain on the debtors is a thing that no government ought to do without careful consideration.

But the alternative is far worse. U.S. domestic steel producers are offering a deal. They want legislation that would impose quotas to roll back imports, now around 22 percent of the U.S. market, to 15 percent and hold them there. Each country that exports steel would get a share of that 15 percent and could price its products wherever it pleased as long as it did not exceed its assigned volume.

That, the U.S. producers suggest, is the way

to end all this tiresome litigation and political controversy over foreign steel. But import quotas would mean that U.S. producers could keep raising prices without risking any loss of their share of the market. Steel is already a concentrated industry, and further mergers are in progress. During the 1970s it did not have a good record for keeping its costs under control. Import quotas are a formula for inflation.

Worldwide, the steel industry is grossly overbuilt. The U.S. companies see themselves as the victims of unfair competition from foreign producers that are frequently government-owned and that operate with huge subsidies to avoid laying off workers; their steel is then dumped in the United States at whatever price it will bring. While that is certainly not true of all imported steel, it is not an unfair description of a substantial fraction of it.

But the answer is not a system of import quotas that penalizes subsidized and unsubsidized imports equally. The proper remedy is to enforce the law that penalizes subsidies. The steel industry is entitled to prompt and efficient action. The Brazilians are entitled to many kinds of assistance and support from the United States, but non-enforcement of existing trade law is not one of them.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Jobs Andropov Leaves Undone

Soviet officials sought to conceal the seriousness of Yuri Andropov's condition until the last minute. His partisans presumably wanted to believe to the end that he might still have enough strength and time to carry out the job of cleaning up the Soviet Union — the word "reform" would be inadequate - that he had implicity given as his goal.

Having reached the top of the communist hierarchy at age 68, Mr. Andropov could be no more than a transitional secretary-general. At least he could hope to stay in power long enough to break with the bad habits developed in Brezhnev's last years - the carelessness and corruption in the economy. Did he want to do more, by promoting a reform in depth of a rigid system that thwarted productive forces? The question will remain unanswered.

Despite his illness he succeeded in bringing into the Politburo some younger men who seem to be inclined to proceed with modernization of the country. It will be up to this new generation, too, to repair relations with the West that deteriorated seriously during Yuri Andropov's brief reign. The arrival on the scene of new leaders might clear the way for renewed dialogue with Washington. However, a recollection of the illusions that were entertained in some quarters at the time of Mr. Andropov's election should suggest cantion.

- Le Monde (Paris).

Moscow and the U.S. Election

It's bad enough that the presidential election should be the key issue in American foreign policy, as it certainly will be, but it is deeply alarming -- and unprecedented -- that it should have become the key issue in Soviet foreign policy as well. This brings the presi-dential contest right into the heart of relations between the superpowers, tending to make the East even more adversarial than ever before. According to [Seweryn] Bialer (in the com-mentary published opposite on this page), mem-

bers of the Soviet political structure feel extremely vulnerable, and correspondingly alarmed, by what they see as Ronald Reagan's hostile intention toward them. They are seen as in the grip of an intense, obsessive wish that he should lose in November. This prompts the question: If they want him to lose, are they likely to try to help him to lose? There are some pretty good chess players among them.

writing in The Observer (London)

Double Vision in Washington

You quickly learn on a visit to Washington that the city speaks with many voices. In East-West relations, the difficulty of finding out what is likely to happen boils down to a choice perween two broad streams of ideas: the State Department's view of the world, inclined to pursue talks even with thieves and vagabonds; and that of the Defense Department, where the idea of a global communist conspiracy retains its proselytes in influential places. Some White House advisers, reflecting the

prince of light" view of [Undersecretary of Statel Richard Burt, consider that the president has a better chance of being re-elected by appearing to try hard to reopen contacts with the Kremlin. [Assistant Secretary of Defense] Richard Perle, dismissed by his enemies as a "prince of darkness," [emphasizes a need] to return the United States to a position of strength, to open negotiations only when the

adversary has little option but to give ground. It is a moot point at this stage which line the president will adopt as the campaign progresses. The "evil empire" scenario is essentially the one which, in terms of foreign policy, helped to elect him in 1980. The "peacemaker approach might begin to seem more appealing if the American electorate shows signs of jitteriness at the vision of world affairs offered by Mr. Perle and those who share his views.

> - Alexander MacLeod, writing in The Scotsman (Edinburgh).

FROM OUR FEB. 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

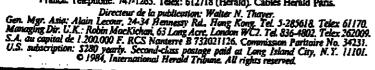
1909: A Secretary of State's Wages WASHINGTON - Several able constitutional lawyers cite a precedent to show that Senator Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, is barred from becoming Mr. Taft's Secretary of State, because of Section 6, Article L of the Federal Constitution. Part of this section says: "No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time." As the salaries of Cabinet members have been in-

1934: Devaluation Talk in Prague PRAGUE - In a radio broadcast [on Feb. 10] Premier Malypetr announced that the Czechoslovakian crown would be devaluated to "strengthen it for competition with other currencies in the markets abroad." It is reliably reported that the crown will be devaluated by 16.6 percent. It has not yet been decided when the devaluation will become effective, but it is reported that the move will be taken independently of other member countries of the Little Entente and of France, as it is solely designed to aid Czechoslovakian exports. It is believed creased from \$8,000 to \$12,000 during Senator here that the devaluation of the crown may Knox's senatorial term, it is asserted that he is lead to a cabinet crisis and possibly the resigineligible for Secretary of State, unless the salary of that office shall be reduced to \$8,000.

nation of Josef Matousek, minister of commerce, who is reported to oppose the move.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

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From Andropov to a Colder Cold War?

PRINCETON, New Jersey — After the death of Yuri Andropov, and for the first time in three decades, there is the real prospect of a Soviet leadership devoted to cold war and disbelieving in detente. Such a government would be the result of a long struggle inside the Soviet political establishment, but a struggle in which American policy has played a lamentable role.

Contrary to widespread American assumoions, official Soviet attitudes toward East-West relations have never been monolithic. A deep ideological division has existed between Western-oriented advocates of detente and anti-Western cold warriors ever since the 1950s, when the Khrushchev leadership abandoned Stalin's ironcurtain isolationism for an opening to the West based on "peaceful coexistence."

Both sides in the conflict, which recalls the 19th-century dispute between Russian Westernizers and Slavophiles, have had strong support in official circles. Every Soviet leadership since Stalin has pursued a Western orientation in foreign policy, but has done so in the face of a formidable cold war lobby. That lobby may finally president in the support of the sup vail, if it has not already, largely because Soviet pro-détente arguments are in shambles.

Soviet proponents of detente have always insisted that significant cooperation with the West, particularly with the United States, is necessary to overcome Soviet backwardness in economic and other areas; to ensure a superpower role in managing world affairs, and to avoid an unconstrained arms race and a nuclear war. The political question was whether the Soviet leadership could actually rely upon the United States to cooperate despite other Soviet international objectives and longstanding American animosity.

In the early 1970s, pro-détente analysts gave the leadership an assurance that recently has been their undoing. They argued that because the Soviet Union had achieved global military and political equality with the West, detente had become an "objective necessity" for the United States. As proof they pointed to the "businesslike" detente policy of President Nixon, once America's arch-cold warrior.

The Brezhnev leadership clung to that axiom throughout the deepening crisis of détente in the late 1970s and into the '80s. It reasoned that President Carter's haphazardly hard-line policy was a temporary aberration, and that Ronald Reagan would turn out to be another Nixon. But President Reagan's assault on every premise of detente — his ideological crusade against the "evil empire," his campaign to stop the Soviet-European pipeline and his program to regain By Stephen F. Cohen

U.S. military superiority — finally "dispelled" any "illusions" in Moscow, as Mr. Andropov put it last August, and with them the "objective necessity" thesis of the pro-detente lobby.

Soviet cold warriors, having always rejected

the basic premises of any Western orientation. are the beneficiaries of that disillusionment. Espousing Russophile and xenophobic ideas from exarist and Stalinist times, they insist that Soviet Russia's rightful "destiny," as a political system and a great power, is fortress-like isolation from the West and principled opposition to it. America, the epitome of pernicions Western values, is not a solution to Soviet problems but the cause of them, from crises in East Europe and Afghanistan to political dissent and social ills at home.

Moreover, cold warriors argue, the West is inherently anti-Russian, as evidenced by centuries of Western conspiracies and invasions, and therefore the United States will never accept the prerequisite of detente — Soviet security and parity in world affairs. Thus, Ronald Reagan, not Richard Nixon, is the real face of America. And thus, for the Soviet Union, cold war is both political virtue and eternal necessity.

Dismissed as crackpot extremism by many leading Soviet officials only a decade ago, such views now seem cogent and prudent. Cold war ideology is more fulsome and zealous, in the Soviet press and in popular culture, than at any time since Stalin. Not all of it is directly controlled by the leadership, but some of it is.
The Soviet Union has withdrawn from arms



talks. A catechism of cold war Communism Nikolai Yakovlev's "The CIA Against the U.S.S.R." circulates in 3 million copies and is serialized as orthodox wisdom in once prodetente newspapers. Xenophobic and pro-Stalin novelists win coveted state prizes. And earlier this month the leadership authorized an ominous new law against passing "information" to "for-eign organizations." Meanwhile, once outspoken and influential advocates of détente are on the

defensive and dispirited. The importance of this turnabout in the long struggle between Western-oriented and cold war communism is hard to exaggerate. Soviet foreign and domestic policy are at stake, since the conflict is also between reform and reaction at home. The struggle, of course, is not over. Some important factors sustain the pro-detente lobby including certain relations with the West that directly benefit Soviet elites, widespread fear of China and the threat of nuclear war.

But other factors, in addition to U.S. policy, abet a cold war outcome in Moscow. One is the rising tide of Russian nationalist sentiment, upon which cold warriors feed. Another is the growing political weight of watchdog institutions that have always promoted a "vigilant" cold war outlook. And now there is the intensified struggle over power and policy in the top leadership caused by Mr. Andropov's death.

No serious contender in the succession battles ahead is likely to wager his political fortunes on the lingering "illusions" of detente that Mr. An-dropov himself dismissed. Indeed, any strong leadership—something the country has not had for several years—will be tempted to impose a stringent austerity program at home to cope with the country's serious economic problems, and thus to enforce the calls for sacrifice and rigid controls that are implicit in cold war.

American cold warriors have always denied that such policy divisions exist inside the Soviet establishment. Now, dimly perceiving otherwise, they suggest that a cold-war Moscow is in America's interest because it will divert the Kremlin's attention to contingent "iron-cartain" areas and away from global rivalry with the United States. That perspective is both cynical and perilous. Its likely consequences are new repression in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, growing East-West mistrust bred by isolation, a permanent arms race and an even greater risk of nuclear war.

The writer is professor of politics at Princeton University. He contributes a monthly column on Soviet affairs to The Nation.

When Moscow Gives Up on Washington

N EW YORK — When I visited Moscow in December, I found that the dominant mood among officials was one of anger. Among people outside official circles, the dominant mood was fear —fear fueled by incessant, agitated and strident vilification of the United States.

The combination of American insult and pressure is made more bitter to accept by Russians' recognition of their own political and economic vulnerability. These different tendencies share one volatile ingredient - the desire to reassert Soviet greatness at home and abroad.

Policymakers in the West generally believe that Soviet leaders have a pragmatic respect for the language of power — that they are prudent calculators of risks and costs in international relations. The emotion with which Soviet leaders are responding to U.S. pressures today put such assumptions about their "pragmatism" in doubt.

President Reagan's rhetoric has badly shaken the self-esteem and patriotic pride of the Soviet political elites. The Reagan administration's selfighteous moralistic tone, its reduction of Soviet achievements to crimes by international outlaws from an "evil empire" - such language stunned and humiliated Soviet leaders. Among Soviet elites, who have spent much of their lives manipulating the nuances of ideology, words are taken very seriously. For them, President Reaean's decision to use bellicose language amounted to a policy pronouncement.

They were also convinced that his rhetoric promised even tougher policies if the Soviet Union let itself be pushed around. Thus even the recent muting of Mr. Reagan's attack, largely under pressure from European allies - as in his Jan. 15 speech urging the Russians to resume arms control negotiations — cannot quiet their alarm. The damage will not easily be undone.

Soviet officials believe that Mr. Reagan is

determined to deny the Soviet Union nothing less than its legitimacy and status as a global power. They believe that he would deny them the respect and influence due them as a consequence of achieving military parity with the West.

A rekindled sense of insecurity fires defiance

-a desire to lash out and restore the respect of others. Such an attitude must surely make Americans reconsider their confident expectation that Soviet pragmatists will continue to be content

By Seweryn Bialer

with policies of "low risk" and "low cost." During the fall of 1983, an invisible line was crossed in the attitudes of Soviet leaders toward President Reagan's present and future policies: They concluded that any attempt on their part to prove relations would be futile.

Their dilemma — to conceive a policy capable of meeting a protracted Reagan challenge — is rendered more complex and difficult by their knowledge of their own economic and political weaknesses and even more so by their knowledge that both their friends and their adversaries fully appreciate how vulnerable they are. But Mr. Reagan's challenge and the recognition of their own vulnerability do not combine to reinforce caution in Soviet international conduct. On the contrary, this combination could lead Soviet

policymakers to take higher risks. Soviet leaders have been deeply frustrated by the unexpected difficulties they have encountered in translating their military might into international political and economic gains. They do not look for sympathy but they expected to command respect from adversaries and uncommitted nations. What they can tolerate least of all is not to be taken seriously and not to be feared.

In the present situation, Soviet leaders will continue to pursue a very dangerous direction in their foreign policy: to await, or create, occasions for reasserting themselves and confirming to the world that they are not being pushed around.
One such occasion was their withdrawal from

negotiations about intermediate-range missiles. which, I believe, they will not return. A second is the expected deployment of Soviet missiles in East Germany and Czechoslovakia, and stepped up deployment of missile-carrying submarines off American shores. Yet these gestures of Soviet determination, in my view, will not suffice to satisfy the aims of the Soviet leaders.

The risk that they will take a dangerous gamble is heightened by nationalistic pressures.

Some kind of public opinion does exist in the Soviet Union and affects policy. The views that count circulate in the largest cities, through the party and government apparatus, and, most important, among the various clites. The unrelent-

ing attack on America in the press and on television has created an atmosphere in which the clites, the apparatchiks and at least some people in Moscow and Leningrad expect their leaders to act forcefully. In this, the Soviet leadership is a captive of its own rhetoric. Some American leaders consider the present

situation between the superpowers as "normal." In my view they are very wrong. In a world bristling with nuclear arms it cannot be normal to identify American security with a crude anticommunist crusade and to impose simplistic ideology on practical policy toward Moscow.

If steps are not taken on both sides to redefine what is "normal" in U.S.-Soviet relations, dangers will multiply. One long-range danger is the real possibility that arms control and the stability of superpower nuclear forces will be sacrificed to the search on both sides for an impossible condition of total security, not to speak of illusory military superiority. Only incurable fanatics would deny that the two superpowers in the nuclear age must "manage" their conflict. Yet the simple truth is that they are not managing it.

In part because of Mr. Reagan's military politics, but decisively because of Soviet domestic problems, what the Russians call "the international correlation of forces" has shifted in favor of the United States. In short, the Russians are in a hole. It would be tempting to relax with satisfaction at their plight, if doing so were not so dangerous in the nuclear age. Any knowledgeable observer of the Soviet Union would probably agree that the Russians will not consent to remaining in a hole for long.

Their struggle to re-emerge will only increase the risks and dangers of an already inflammatory international situation. America must use its advantages to promote the cause of peace without having illusions about the toughness of its adversaries. To advance a closed-minded ideological position with inflamed, or even suddenly rapered; thetoric is to abandon the obligation to maneuver the conflict away from the abyss.

The writer is professor of political science and director of the Research Institute on International Change at Columbia University. This article was adapted by The New York Times from an essay in The New York Review of Books.

Do Voters Link Cause And Effect?

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Abraham Lincoln never met Ronald — Resgan. When Lincoln said, You can fool all the people some of the time, you can even even but was conditional that the people in the can be all the time but was conditional. people all the time; but you can't fool.

all of the people all the time," the

Great Emancipator never imagined the Great Communicator.

It is apparently Mr. Reagan's belief that words can not only clock reality, but remake it. In the space of 48 hours last week, Lebanon was transformed — in his mind — from a pastion of democracy and an outpost-

of freedom into a place that was fit only for target practice from the battleship New Jersey's biggest guns.

The "redeployment" of the marines—whose mission was folly from the beginning—is supposed to wipe out the memory of the decision that them in. It is the same sort of the decision that them in. It is the same sort of the decision that them in. mind-game that allowed Mr. Reagan, in the State of the Union address, to. brag about the record number of.
Americans who found work in 1983,
without noting that most had lost,
their previous jobs since he got his. More and more it is clear that Mr. Reagan's political calculus is that the voters are unable to link cause and

effect, or make any connection be-tween general policy and specific ef-fect. He is betting in short, that most people's minds are like his own, heavily responsive to symbol and

almost immune to logic.

The belief in the White House is, that once the marines are out of theirbunkers and beyond the range of snipers, terrorists and hostile artillery, the American people will not notice the wreckage of Reagan policy in Lebanon and the Middle East.

Mr. Reagan very well. He managed-his 1976 hid for the presidency and was in the same job in 1980, until his excessive candor got him in dutch with the Reagan family and the inner circle of California aides.

In an interview with The Washing

ton Post the day after Mr. Reagan ordered the marines withdrawn, Mr., Sears said, "He'll just walk away from this and not look back. The Democrats will try to get him on, the leadership issue and accuse him of getting himself into a bad sination, but he won't respond or even acknowledge that it was his fault ... By November, no one will re-

marines there in the first place." approach to the domestic policy di-saster called the budget deficit.

Four years ago, in the Republican primaries, John R. Anderson and George Bush argued that Mr. Reagan's numbers did not add up: you, could not increase defense spending. and cut taxes as much as he proposed to do without running up huge deficits. He defeated them but did not disprove them. Today the chairman of his own council of economic advisers, Martin Feldstein, says the same thing: Mr. Reagan can muzzle him_

Mr. Reagan's response to the repeated demonstrations of the fallacy in his own policy is not what logic would suggest. Rather than re-examine the roots of that policy by resions, he prefers to bemuse the public. with two symbols — the balancedbudget amendment and the line-item veto - as if they would solve the

Republican and Reagan campaign chairman. People "can't relate to those huge numbers," he says. As long as interest rates do not rise, the public will not care, Reagannies hope. The election will tell us whether Ronald Reagan or Abraham Lincolnhas judged the public's credulity cor-rectly. Meantime, shed a tear for those inside this administration who must try to reconcile the realities of the world with the romantic notions floating inside Mr. Reagan's head.
It is the belief of these men that Mr. Reagan can only be effective in persuading the public so long as he believes he is being true to his own convictions. "The script has to make sense to him," one of them once told me, using the metaphor of Mr. Reagan's movie days. The script in the 's Middle East and the domestic economy is shot full of holes. Everybody: from Damascus to Dow Jones knows. it. But at the White House it is impor-tant that Mr. Reagan not find out. The Washington Post

Social Security system will be eased. There are 50 million third-quarter Americans today — more than a fifth of the population. In another three and better organized volunteer jobs.

Played Out at 65? The Third Quarter Is Still Open

NEW YORK — Age 65 is obso-lete as a basis of policy, thanks to improved health and startling increases in longevity. And yet the pre-vailing belief in America is that age 65 has some special significance that people are just late middle-aged until they reach their 65th birthday, when they suddenly become elderly.

The great majority of Americans don't age significantly until they are well into their 70s. Until then they are vigorous, sound of mind and body and keen to lead active, contributing lives — not at all like the elderly of earlier times, when nearly anyone who reached 65 really was old.

The legal retirement age has been raised to 70, but that act of political expediency had little significance. The participation of older people in the labor force has continued to decline, partly as a result of personal choice but also because of the pervasive myths that encourage it.

The mystique of age 65 obscures a growing contradiction between the increased longevity and vigor of older Americans and attitudes and policies that encourage increasingly early retirement. Discrimination in employment on account of age is banned, and it is said, at least publicly, that the aim is to keep people in the labor force as long as possible. And yet Social Security benefits can be drawn at age 62 and a penalty is imposed on beneficiaries under 72 who exceed the allowable earned income. Privately, many employers, through a subtle combination of pressure and fmancial inducement, are getting rid of older workers to make way for less senior, less costly and allegedly more adaptable younger workers.

The need is to rethink attitudes

By Alan Pifer

toward retirement age so that public and private business policies are better attuned to the realities of our time. I propose speaking of the "third quarter" of life, as embracing people from the ages of 50 to 75.

That notion may be somewhat startling in its assumption that most of us are likely to live to be 100, but it makes far more sense from a policy standpoint than the arbitrary classification of pre- and post-65-years-olds. For most people the early 50s are a major turning point. Their children have grown up and left home, they have reached their maximum real earning power, are unlikely to be promoted again and are restless and often bored with their jobs. They

need a major change of career - a "repotting," so to speak - to stimu-late new interests that they can pursue well into their 70s. During that span the chances are high that they will stay vigorous, healthy and mentally alert, and, if given the chance, will continue to be productive. Does this mean that they should continue in full-time, paid employ-

ment for the entire third quarter? Not at all. That concept of productivity is also obsolete. In the future, the notion of productivity must be broadened to include part-time as well as full-time paid work and full- and part-time volunteer jobs. Most important, there must be a social expectation that people will remain pro-ductive throughout the third quarter of their lives and will be accepted by younger people as contributing, fully involved members of the community. Society needs to regard third-quar-

ter citizens as an asset rather than a

burden. Government and business should help by providing equal access to retraining, phased retirement, greater flexibility in the use of public and private pension benefits, greatly expanded public service employment

Some of these changes would cost money, but they would also produce substantial savings by using older people's skills, experience and reliability and by cutting health costs.

The more active and productive their

nearly a third of the population. The writer, president emeritus of the

Carnegie Corporation, contributed this article to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

decades, there will be 85 million

lives, the healthier they will be. And

as older workers, through the chal-

lenge provided by new careers, begin.

to reverse the trend toward early re-

tirement, the growing burden on the

A Reading of Saraievo Regarding the editorial "The Pistol of Sarajevo" (1HT, Feb. 6);

The Black Hand, whose activities the editorial describes as "terrorist," consisted of officers of the Serbian army supporting the liberation movement of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Neither Sarajevo nor the rest of Bosnia and Herzegovina ever "belonged" to the Austro-Hungarian Empire. A kingdom since the 10th century, the country was defeated and occupied by the Ottoman Em-pire. After the Turks were defeated by the Austro-Hungarians in the 1870s, the Congress of Berlin (1878) declared that Austro-Hungary was "mandated by Europe" to administrate Bosnia and Herzegovina. But in 1908 the Austro-Hungarians simply

annexed the country.

The visit of Archduke Francis Ferdinand — heir to the Austro-Hungar-ian imperial crown — on June 28, 1914, was a provocation and an insult reductant to state his views openly? To the Serbian, Bosman and other Powell Duffryn is a diverse industrial company and many smallysts. anniversary of the battle of Kossovo defeated and killed the Serbian emkilling at Sarajevo was only a pretext for a Germanic "Drang nach Osten."

MILAN BODI

No, Some Aren't Bored Regarding the business report is talking about? Anyone who thinks "Hanson Trust Acquires Stake that a group employing 10 10 through in Powell Duffrym" (IHT, Jan. 31) on four continents in five broad in

by Bob Hagerty:

It was interesting to note that Mr. from in goods and services a year is suggesty quoted Robert Haville of boring is simply, in my view dis-James Capel & Co. by name, but that playing his own ignorance the analyst who made disparaging remarks about Powell Duffryn was allowed to remain anonymous, Was... this perhaps because the analyst was

trial company and many analysis.

have found difficulty in following our Field (June 28, 1389), when the Turks activities as a whole because the tendency is for them to specialize into peror Lazar, before occupying the individual industrial sectors in fact, country until the 19th century. The this is why we at Powell Duffryn go out of our way to talk to analysts and institutional shareholders on a scale which some might otherwise feel inappropriate to a business of our size Could it be, I wonder that Mr. Hagerty's anonymous analyse has not taken the trouble to find out what he

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member how he came to put the It is the same separation of cause and effect, the same demai of logic, the same substitution of symbol for substance that underlie Mr. Reagan's

but cannot show that he is wrong contradictions in his own policy.

Once again his political advisers base their tactics on removing or avoiding the specific irritant to the public, and hoping that the policy failure will not be noticed. 🦠 Deficits are a boring abstraction, says Senator Paul Laxalt, the Nevada-

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B. David S. L.

WASHINGTON

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ECONOMIC SCENE

By GUY MARTY

The Real Estate Market in France: Why Investors Are Paying the Piper

PARIS — It has become commonplace in France to blame the sad state of property investments on the 1982 Quillot law, which strengthened the rights of tenants, and, to a lesser degree, on the new wealth tax. However, looking farther afield than these two immediate and imposing factors, there are some deeper-rooted reasons for the current morose mood in the real estate market.

It is perhaps useful to note that from 1914 to 1955, a period of more

than 40 years, the property market was a deplorable area for investment, losing value year after year. In the light of this, it is easier to understand the spectacular uptrend from 1955 until recent years, a natural and vigorous filling-up of the vacuum between real values and the inordi-

For decades, the state

calling his own tunes as

has been the piper

nately low quoted market values. It would seem unwise, then, to take the trend of only the last 15 or 20 years as a long-term indicator for reference or forecasts. So what sort of trend can we now reason-

far as the French For decades, the state has been property market is the piper calling his own times as far as the French property market concerned. is concerned.

At the outset of World War I, as a measure to support soldiers sent off to the front lines, and to protect their families from hardship, a rent freeze was initiated. This was entirely understandable (except, perhaps, the fact that all rents were frozen.) But even after the war, the freeze continued in effect year after year, government after government

This led to despondent landlords, to buildings in poor states of repair and to very little new construction. On top of that were the destructive effects of World War II. In 1948, France suddenly was confronted with

Reverse Direction

The authorines then started things going in the reverse direction, and landlords were no longer seen as shameful profiteers but as benevolent investors who the country needed very badly. The same period saw the freezing of rents for new buildings, establishment of credit facilities for families who wished to buy their own homes, and numerous fiscal

By 1955 the trend was upward as other factors added to the expanding demand. These included the economic boom that manifested itself in higher purchasing power for families, which then took advantage of the circumstances to buy better housing. The colonial strife in Algeria, with the resulting return of numerous French nationals, and the general migrations from the country and into cities and towns added to the

Under the combined effect of favorable state intervention and the rosier economic factors the uptrend was uninterrupted for 20 years, and this has doubtlessly made a considerable impression on attitudes and habits. While rents, in terms of purchasing power, increased by a factor of seven between 1948 and 1970, they have found themselves slowly but surely croded, losing 20 percent between 1960 and 1984.

Wheels Grind to Halt

From the standpoint of economics it would be difficult to envisage rents attaining any higher proportion than they enjoy at present in family budgets. The motor that was keeping the wheels of property investment turning eventually ground to a halt. In addition to this, the state now limits any rent increases to 80 percent of an index of construction costs, which itself does not keep pace with the rate of inflation.

So where does Quillot's law fit into all of this? It continues to promote

conflict between landlords and tenants instead of encouraging them to be amiable partners in what are, after all, quite normal economic exchanges. From a long-term view, there can be no doubt that it is here that we find the real problem in property investment in France. In the short term, the Onillot law was merely a psychological detonator that put an end to a rising trend that was about to stop anyway. (The author is a French specialist on savings and investment.)

International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

- ----Late interbank rates on Feb. 10, excluding fees. Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at 4:00 pm EST.

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INTEREST RATES

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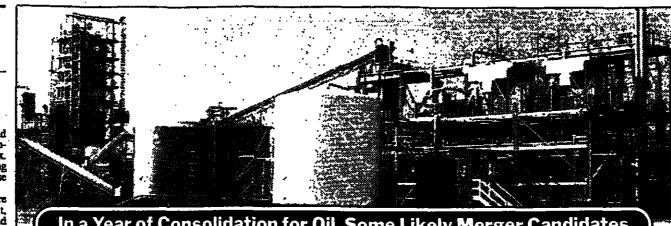
Key Money Rates

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Hong Kone 378.75 380.75 - 4.75
Luxembours 300.85 - 3.45
Parts (12.5 kilo) 390.11 380.76 - 3.17
Zurich 380.75 377.45 - 5.10
Landso 390.90 377.45 - 5.25
New York 277.90 - 1.00
Official fixings for Landon, Parts and Luxembours, opening and closing prices for Hong Kong
and Zurich, New York Comex current contract.
All prices in U.S.S per ounce.

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In a Year of Consc	olidatic	n tor U	il, Som	e Likely Me	erger Candidates
	52-Week	52-Wask	Feb. 8	Oil	Gen

	High (S/share)	Low (\$/share)	Close (5/share)	. Reserves (thou. bbl.)	in U.S.	Reserves (bill. cu. ft.)	in U.S.
Getty Oif*	126	51%	1251/4	1,952	64%	2,741	87%
Shell Oil * *	56%	34%	55%	2,312	95%	7,548	97%
Amerada Hess	34¾	201/4	28%	772	34%	2,144	46%
Kerr-McGee	37½	27%	33%	137	44%	858	86%
Louisiana Land	341/2	23½	29%	96	72%	490	96%
Sun Company	55%	30%	48	783	88%	3,634	87%
Superior Oil	42%	30	39%	268	52%	4,417	42%
* Getty's management has accept	oted e \$128 a share	takeover offer	from Texaco Inc				-

** The Royal Dutch/Shell Group has offered \$55 a share for the 31 percent of Shell Oll It does not already own.

effects of World War II. In 1948, France suddenly was confronted with an acute shortage of housing, in a period when rents as a proportion of the family budget represented hardly more than that allocated to buying Oil Firms in U.S. Looking for Mergers

By Thomas J. Lueck New York Times Service

NEW YORK - After a single month, 1984 is already the year of the merger for the oil industry. And oilmen, expecting a modest upturn after six years of falling oil demand, are virtually certain of more takeover action to come. "Everybody is looking around," said George

M. Keller, the chairman of Standard Oil Co. of California, the fourth-largest energy concern in the United States. Adds William F. Randol, an analyst for First Boston Corp., "It's like a square dance with everybody lining up on different sides of the floor." An obvious, but nonetheless important, rea-

son for all of this is that the world is running out

the industry runs deeper. Flush with cash, and takeover bids in corporate history — the \$10.1facing a tolerant federal antitrust posture, sever- billion offer by Texaco Inc. to acquire Getty Oil al of the largest oil companies are looking for Co. and Royal Dutch/Shell Group's \$5.2-bil-investments. They are also said to be trying to lion offer for the 31 percent of Shell Oil Co. it avoid the diversification that took them, unsucdoes not own — most analysts expect more Speculation rises that Pickens may be on

the verge of Gulf takeover bid. Page 13. cessfully for the most part, into retailing, electronics and mining during the 1970s.

And economists say that for the first time since 1978, U.S. oil demand has stopped falling. and is expected to rise a bit this year and remain relatively stable for the rest of the decade. Fears of a collapse in oil prices, therefore, have largely of oil. And with the cost of exploration rising been allayed, and companies with reserves in the rapidly, it is often cheaper, as the saying goes, to ground have become that much more attractive as takeover targets.

merger proposals this year. "What happened in January was the cata-

lyst," said John Olsen of Drexel Burnham Lambert. He and his colleagues have been compiling lists of takeover candidates that commonly include Superior Oil Co., Louisiana Land Co., Sun Co., Kerr-McGee Corp. and Amerada Hess

Still another trend the analysts are watching for is the possible increasing use of royalty trusts, in which oil companies put certain of their producing properties and the revenues (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Producer Prices In U.S. Climb 0.6% in Month

By John M. Berry Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A big 2.7 percent increase in food prices last month pushed up the U.S. producer price index for finished goods to its largest one-month rise in more than a year, the Labor Department reported Friday.

Energy prices, which are counted generally with a one-month lag, continued to fall, but the 1.2-percent drop was not nearly enough to offset the impact of higher food

The seasonally adjusted 0.6-per-cent increase in the index followed rises of 0.2 percent in November and 0.1 percent in December, the department said. The latter figure was revised downward from the 0.2 percent increase originally report-

The increase in food prices, the largest since August, 1980, was led by a 9.2-percent rise in pork prices, a 7-percent increase in vegetable prices and a 3.2-percent increase in

Analysts had expected an unusually harsh winter in the South and parts of the Midwest to boost food prices at the producer level, but not nearly as much as the report At the White House, a spokes-

man, Marlin Fitzwater, played down the increase in producer prices, saying, "This is just a onemonth increase due primarily to the harsh winter and its impact on food supplies." He noted that producer prices other than for foods were unchanged over the past four months. "We're confident inflation remains under control," he said.

However, next month's report will pick up a big increase in home-heating oil and diesel-fuel prices that is certain to end the string of declines in the energy part of the index, analysts said.

The January figures showed gasoline prices down a sharp 1.6 percent, about the same as in the previ-ous two months, and home-heating-oil prices down 3.4 percent, more than double the two previous months' declines. Natural gas prices rose 0.9 percent. Over the last 12 months, energy prices have fallen 6.9 percent.

U.S. M-1 Rises By \$3 Billion United Press International

NEW YORK — The narrow est measure of the U.S. money supply rose \$3 billion in the week ended Feb. 1, the Federal Reserve said Friday. In the credit markets, prices fell Fri-day for the sixth consecutive

The rise was in line with most analysts' expectations. A broader measure of money — M-2 — rose a moderate \$7.8 billion in January. Neither measure included so-called benchmark revisions that the Federal Reserve makes periodically to reflect data from regional banks not surveyed weekly. The benchmarks will be included in data next week when the Fed will switch from Friday report-

ing to Thursday.

M-1 comprises cash, checking and similar accounts. In the latest 13 weeks, M-1 has averaged a 3.3-percent annualized rate of gain. M-2 includes M-1, plus passbook savings, small time deposits, including moneymarket deposit accounts, mon ey-market mutual funds and certain other short-term assets.

Bonn Banking Changes May Spur Adjustments

FRANKFURT --- Amendments to West Germany's banking law agreed to by the cabinet this week have caused speculation that some mortgage-bank operations may be solidate balances of mortgage reorganized or some mortgage banks may become publicly held, some bankers said Friday.

Under the amendments, which now go to the Bundestag, banks ist adhere to consolidated lending ratios on all subsidiaries that are at least 40-percent owned, inare at least 40-percent owned, inchaftsbank, the clearing bank of cluding mortgage-banking affili-The large commercial banks con-

duct their mortgage lending through subsidiaries. Wednesday's cabinet debate on

Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff declined to vote. Many banks, and Mr. Lambs-

the mortgage issue was heated, and

dorff and his Free Democratic Party, contend that the risks in mortgage lending do not rank on a par with corporate or international credit business.

Stoltenberg pushed through the consolidation of mortgage subsidiaries. Some banks now acknowledge publicly that the need to conoperations would push them above the requirement limiting banks to lend no more than 18 times their basic capital. Market attention centers on the

But Finance Minister Gerhard

100-percent owned mortgage sub chaftsbank, the clearing bank of the cooperative-banking sector.

A leading banker suggested that DG Bank's Hamburg-based mort-gage subsidiary, Deutsche Genossenschafts Hypotheken Bank AG, one of West Germany's largest, should be partly sold to other cooperative banks or should sell its shares to the public.

Arnold Kremer, chairman of Sueddeutsche Genossenschafts Zentralbank AG, a shareholder of DG Bank, told a press conference (Continued on Page 13, Col. 7)

Dollar Eases After Early Rise

NEW YORK - The dollar posted an early advance Friday in reaction to the death of President Yuri V. Andropov of the Soviet Union but then drifted lower as dealers decided to wait for the dust to settle. The dollar rose after the Fed-

eral Reserve reported a \$3-billion rise in the narrowest measure of the money supply, but then immediately came back to where it was before.

Gold, after gaining initially, fell back to close almost unchanged on the day. Gold stayed in step in London and Zurich, closing \$5 lower at \$378.50 an ounce in both centers against the identical Thursday closings of \$383.50.

In late trading in New York, the dollar was quoted at 2.7423 Deutsche marks, down slightly from 2.7438 on Thursday. The French franc strengthened to 8.425 from the previous day's 8.4325, and the British pound edged higher to \$1.4175 from \$1.4155. The yen eased to 234.30 from 234.25.

NYSE Holds On to Modest Gain 729 among the 2,013 issues traded. Pickens Jr., and associates are ru-Volume was 92.2 million shares, NEW YORK - The New York

Stock Exchange wound up its worst week in more than 15 months Friday with a modest gain but trading slowed considerably reflecting investor concern about a jump in wholesale prices. IBM and some other blue-chip

issues paced the less-than-spectacular rebound. But utilities came under fire again because of another nuclear plant controversy. The Dow Jones industrial aver-

1,160.70. But the closely watched average plunged 36.33 for the week overall, the worst setback since it fell 39.74 in the week ended Oct.

down from the 128.2 million traded Thursday, and was the slowest volume since 82 million changed hands Jan. 23. Pan American World Airways a takeover target.

was the most active NYSE-listed

issue, up 1/2 to 71/2. Other airlines generally were higher. IBM was the second most active issue, up 1 to 110. IBM raised percent.

charges on certain lease and rental equipment. American Telephone & Teleage, which fell 3.56 Thursday to a American Telephone & Tele-trading. Lilco said it was I 10-month low, rebounded 7.96 to graph "old" stock was the third payments to contractors of a most active issue, off 1/2 to 63%, ar plant. AT&T when-issued followed, off 1/4

mored to be preparing a takeover bid for Gulf. Mesa eased 1/8 to 151/4. Chock Full O' Nuts jumped 2% to 13% in active trading Published reports said the company might be

United Brands spurted 21/4 40cm 214. American Financial Corpani said it boosted its stake in United, Brands to 45.4 percent from 29.3,

Long Island Lighting, a 1/4 loser Thursday, fell 1/4 to 81/4 in active trading. Lilco said it was halting

Houston Natural Gas lost 1 to 521/2 and Coastal Corp. 11/2 to 361/4.

These Thinkers Are Close to the Action Chicago Professors Still Get Burned on Market Floor

By N. R. Kleinfield New York Times Service

CHICAGO - In this center of risk-taking commodities traders, there are people who think all day long about such tricky subjects as the consumption-based intertemporal capital-asset pricing model. They scribble their suppositions

on legal pads, and then safely punch them into computers. They hardly ever test the theories with their own money. When they do, they lose just about as often as ordinary people.

They are the Chicago academics

of commodity futures.

There are people like Kenneth rench, an assistant professor of finance at the University of Chicago, who, along with a colleague, Eugene Fama, is trying to figure out whether commodity-futures prices predict cash prices. Or there is Lester Telser, a pro-

fessor of economics at the school, who is contemplating whether the new options on futures can flourish alongside the highly active futures products. The exchanges think yes; Mr. Telser is dubious, though he added, "I may live to regret that statement."

Meanwhile, Daniel Siegel, an assistant professor of finance at Northwestern University, in Evanston, a suburb of Chicago, is hunting with his colleague, Robert Korajczyk, for the best statistical method to work out cross hedges. There are a dozen or so of this type of academic at the University

Bank Closings

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York and many U.S. banks will be closed Monday for a holi-

universities, such as Columbia, up."
Stanford and the Massachusetts
The professors disavow that they of running their studies near the eart of the action.
"I feel I'm really sitting pretty,

of Chicago and Northwestern, and because I'm in a city where my field their growing traternity is a natural is all around me," Mr. Siegel said, offshoot of the big futures and op- as he made a halfhearted effort to tions markets in Chicago, the home of the Chicago Board of Trade, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and the Chicago Board Options Exonto the floor of the Board of Chicago Board Options Exonto the floor of the Board of Chicago Board Options Exonto the floor of the Board of Chicago Board Options Exonto the floor of the Board of Chicago Board Options Exonto the floor of the Board of Chicago Board Options Exonto the floor of the Board of Chicago Board Options Exonto the floor of the Board of Chicago Board Options Exonto the floor of the Board of Chicago Board Options Exonto the Chicago Board O Trade and I mention what kind of Professors at an assortment of research I do, everyone's ears perk

Institute of Technology, specialize are in any sense snooping for crafty in futures and options work, but the Chicagoans have the advantage most unequivocal academic wisdom, for which the University of Chicago Business School is famous, (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

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711 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. Peyment in local currencies (British 240, French ir 410, Swiss ir 125, DM 148) and requests for information should be directed to: Value Line, Att.: Alexandre de Saint-Phaile, 2 Ave. de Villare, 75007 Paris. (Tel. 551.63.59)

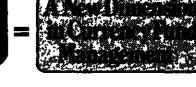
Gulf Oil, which rose 2¼ Thurs-day, was fifth, up ¼ to 57. Mesa Petroleum's chairman, T. Boone er. Advances topped declines 908-

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MGOS (Reuters) — Nigeria's foreign debts amount to nearly \$15 ton, Finance Ministry officials said Friday.

hey said trade arrears totaled \$4.6 billion while withdrawals on loans repayments amounted to \$10.22 billion, giving a total of \$14.82 on. Nigeria's total foreign debt commitments, drawn and undrawn, \$132.34 billion, including federal and state conserment debts. on. Nigeria's total foreign debt commitments, drawn and undrawn, 23.34 billion, including federal and state government debts. he trade arrears figure was a little lower than had generally been finated by bankers in Nigeria and abroad. They believe the unpaid unt on trade totals \$5 billion to \$6 billion.

The Sarwii Arabian oil minister. Sheikh Ahmed Zaki

AGOS (UPI) — The Sandi Arabian oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki nani, has predicted an increase in oil demand this year of two million rels a day, partly because of the Northern Hemisphere's severe winter.

Ir. Yamani, who is visiting Nigeria's new military rulers, also said that EC should study Nigeria's request to expand its crude production n 1.3 million barrels a day. Oil sales make up 90 percent of Nigeria's zign earnings and the country is facing a severe cash shortage because educed oil sales.

dr. Yamani said Nigeria's need to increase production was obvious, he warned against Nigeria leaving the 13-member Organization of roleum Exporting Countries if its request is not met. Producers like tain, Algeria and some Gulf states would undercut Nigeria in the 1d market forcing it to lower prices, he said.

X Area

1. The Co.

.K. Retail Prices Fell 0.1% in Month

ONDON (Reuters) — British retail prices fell 0.1 percent in January et a 0.3-percent increase in December, the Employment Department he year-to-year rate of increase slowed to 5.1 percent last month from

percent in December.
The January decline resulted mainly from price reductions on clothing, twear and household goods during New Year sales.

raniff Is Ruled Ready to Fly by CAB

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- Braniff Inc. been ruled economically fit to rate as an air carrier. Company officials said the action by the Civil ronautics Board moved the airline much closer to its goal of beginning

This was a very big and very happy step for us," said Tom McGrew, aniff's Washington attorney, "If it hadn't been handled as expeditious-it could have held up our plans to fly by March 1."

The five-member CAB issued a memorandum Thursday saying it had clined to review Administrative Law Judge John Vittone's decision proving Braniff's fitness application. The decision allows the transfer a fitness certificate from bankrupt Dallas-based Braniff Airways to aniff Inc., owned by the Chicago-based Hyatt Air Corp. under a neern known as Dalfort Corp.

Braniff International filed for protection from creditors in May 1982, d has been struggling since then to become airborne again.

Prysdale's Top Officers Plead Guilty

NEW YORK (NYT) — The two top officers of Drysdale Government curities Corp., which collapsed in 1982, have pleaded guilty in State preme Court in Manhattan to defrauding the Chase Manhattan Bank

Joseph V. Ossorio, chairman of the defunct Drysdale Securities Corp. d a director of the Drysdale Government affiliate, and David J. curvetter, who owned all of Drysdale Government Securities' stock and is its chief trader, had been indicted on the charges last July and iginally pleaded not guilty. On Thursday, Mr. Ossorio also admitted frauding Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. of more than \$20 million. e could face an 18-year prison sentence, while Mr. Heuwetter could ceive a maximum of seven years.

The two banks had acted as clearing agents for Drysdale Government curities, which the Manhattan district attorney, Robert M. Morgen-an, charged "was insolvent from the day it opened for business." When the was mable to pay \$290 million in interest due to the owners of the state of the stat easury bonds that Drysdale held temporarily, the banks made good the yments to avoid a crisis in the government securities market.

Strong Car Sales in January Prompt U.S. Industry to Raise Sights for '84

By John Holusha New York Times Service

CHICAGO — U.S. anto executives, encouraged by unusually strong car sales in January, are cau-tiously raising their sights for all

At the beginning of the 1984 model year in October, most auto executives and analysts were estimating total car sales for the calen-dar year at 10 million to 10.3 mil-

But with an annualized sales rate of 10.25 million in January, when sales are traditionally slowed by bad weather, some of the executives say sales of 10.5 million or more seem possible.

"The sales rate is very strong, maybe even stronger than we can understand," Philip Benton, vice president for marketing at Ford Motor Co., said Thursday. Mr. Benton, along with many other auto industry figures, was in Chica-go for the city's annual auto show.

Mr. Benton noted that the sales recovery of the last two years had come in stages, with sales running at about a 9.25-million annual rate for much of last year before climbing to a 10.25-million rate in mid-

"It may stay at a 10.25 plateau," he said, "but it is also not unreasonable to expect it to increase again in the spring and fall."

C.J. King, the senior vice president for sales for U.S. operations of Nissan Motor Co., said 1984 sales might go as high as 11 million. However, because of restraints on Japanese imports and a shrunken entory, he said Nissan's sales in the United States would not equal the 522,000 sold in 1983.

sales executives would be eager for sent Raychem's shares tumbling the parent company to begin pro-ducing cars at its plant in Smryna, see, where pickup trucks are now being made. He noted that Takashi Ishihara, the president of Nissan, had said he would turn his attention to Smryna now that an agreement to produce cars in England has been concluded. Mr. King also said Nissan offi-

cials were studying whether to bring a small van into the U.S. market to compete wih those being sold successfully by Chrysler Corp. and Toyota Motor Co. Mr. Benion and other Ford exec-

utives outlined some of the company's plans for future products gy Commission. Mr. Cook, who Thursday at a briefing for report- started the company in 1957 and ers. Ford plans to begin production remains its president, became in-of its own mini-van, called the Aer-trigued by radiation chemistry ostar, later this year and it will be sold as a 1985 model. The Ford product is somewhat larger than Chrysler's Plymouth Voyager and makes hea Dodge Caravan but will still fit into and pipes. a standard garage. It will have rear-

wheel drive and a greater payload and Isuzu Motor Co. affiliates. Lee

The No. 2 automaker also said it lion to retool assembly plants in Chicago and Atlanta for production of a new midsize family car "We're in the studying phase of that will have front-wheel drive, our strategy." Mr. Benton said,

rus," is planned as a 1986 model. developing a small-car strategy to counter that of General Motors uy." Corp., which plans to jointly produce small cars with Toyota in Calcontract talks with the United ifornia and also to import small Automobile Workers union would autos from its Suzuki Motor Co. have an impact on that strategy.

The new car, code-named "Tau-

than the Chrysler or Toyota prod- A. lacocca, the chairman of Chrysler, said Wednesday that GM's plans might force his company to would spend more than \$300 mil- produce the replacement for its subcompact Omni and Horizon models outside the United States.

We're in the studying phase of adding that obtaining small cars that are competitive with Japanese Mr. Benton said Ford was also models "is the single most impor-



Malcolm Baldrige

new device, soon to be introduced.

called Electrofit. The device is an

electrically powered telephone

splice case that has a built-in heater to shrink and tighten the plastic around telephone cables, making

them moisture-proof. The case

would replace a product currently

used, in which the plastic around

the cable has to be melted with a

Takes Mine Stake

MELBOURNE - Bell Re-

sources Ltd. has signed an agree-ment with Broken Hill Proprietary

Ltd. 10 take a 5-percent stake in the

BHP-led consortium taking over

land coal ventures, BHP said Fri-

Bell is to pay more than 135

million Australian dollars (\$125.)

million) for its stake in both Cen-

tral Queensland Coal Associates

and Gregory Joint Ventures, mar-

ket sources said. BHP will hold 35

percent of Central Queensland

Coal, which will acquire five mines

from Utah and 47 percent of Greg-ory, now wholly owned by BHP. BHP is acquiring Utah Interna-tional from General Electric Co.,

which will retain a stake in the coal

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Raychem Encounters Earnings Slump But Emphasis on New Products Gives Analysts Hope

By Jesus Rangel New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Raychem Corp., whose insulation materials and radiation-treated plastics have applications ranging from oilfields and utilities to aircraft, computers. electronic devices, missiles and telecommunications equipment, is running into troubles at home and

On Jan. 31, the Menlo Park, California, company predicted that results in the second half of the current fiscal year, ending June 30, would be unchanged from the first half. In the fiscal first half, the company had results of \$15 million, or \$1.56 a share, on sales of \$305 million. The earnings prediction, coming

Mr. King indicated that Nissan's as it did in a nervous stock market, \$13 a share, to \$59. On Thursday, they closed at \$54.75, down 25 cents, on the New York Stock Exchange. Last June Raychem was traded at a record price of \$93.

The company's specialty is bom-barding plastics with radiation from an electron beam generator. This changes the molecular structure of the plastics, and makes them more resistant to heat, moisture and corrosion. Such plastics are particularly used in wiring systems of aircraft and computers. The idea for the company grew

out of the work its founder, Paul M. Cook, did for the old Atomic Enerwhile seeking ways to use atomic Raychem's Chemelex division

makes heating elements for tanks

For the past two years, the im-

pact of the strengthening dollar has eroded profits from still-strong foreign sales of Raychem's insulation materials, 60 percent of which are made abroad. And demand for the expensive, high-performance pipe connectors that Raychem makes has decreased because of a slowdown in construction of petrochemical and oil refineries in the Middle East.

More recently, demand for its pipe protection and insulation products slowed in November and early December because of unusually mild autumn weather in many parts of the United States. Recent frigid weather across the United States has mitigated this problem

In fiscal 1983, Raychem earned \$30.5 million, or \$3.23 a share, on sales of \$583 million. That was down 18 percent from fiscal 1982, when it had profit of \$37.2 million. or \$4.07 a share, on sales of \$535 million. The 1982 figure includes a tax benefit of \$6.8 million in Brit-

Robert M. Halperin, Raychem's executive vice president, said prospects for the company were brighter than its recent stock activity might indicate. Both he and analysts are predicting higher earnings for the fiscal year 1985, based on expectations that the dollar will ease and that the company's development of new products will suc-

Martin Rober of Montgomery Securities of San Francisco said They've made it loud and clear that while earnings are important. they are going to increase funding of research and development. They've told people for a while that they are intent on getting sales to the \$1-billion level."

Among other products, the com-

Baldrige Says Complaint Threatens Steel Industry By Stuart Auerbach Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Commerce

Secretary Malcolm Raldrige has at-tacked Bethlehem Steel Corp., say-ing that it "placed the interests of the entire industry at risk" by filing a trade complaint last month as-serting that U.S. steelmakers have been injured by imports.

"This action is like corralling the whole herd for a few strays," Mr.

In a speech Thursday to business executives in Pittsburgh, the heart of U.S. steel country, Mr. Baldrige extended his attack on Bethlehe to efforts by the entire U.S. steel industry to limit import competi-

tion through global quotas. U.S. Steel Corp. said Wednesday that it was trying to force the Rea-gan administration to accept global quotas by filing numerous unfair-

[U.S. Steel said Friday that it had filed anti-dumping and counter-vailing duty petitions with the U.S. Commerce Department and the In-ternational Trade Commission against steelmakers in Argentina, Australia, Finland, South Africa and Spain, Reuters reported from Pittsburgh.

countries and may file the petitions as early as March. Earlier this week, U.S. Steel said it was planning to file cases against the five nations cited Friday and against South Korea, Sweden and Roma-

Mr. Baldrige said global quotas would only encourage inefficiency, inflate domestic prices, undermine our economic recovery, decrease consumer choice and lead to

serious foreign counter-protection-

ism against important U.S. ex-He said the Bethlehem com plaint jeopardizes an October 1982 agreement that limits steel imports rom the European Community to 5 percent of U.S. consumption. As part of the arrangement, U.S. producers agreed to drop trade complaints against European compa-nies and said they would not file

Other U.S. steelmakers have refused to join in the Bethlehem complaint for fear its filing would upset

the agreement with the EC. trade complaint asserting that imports, whether or not they are fairly traded, hurt domestic steelmakers. The entire industry is pressing

ittsburgh. for relief through legislation now [The company said it plans to file before the House of Representaadditional cases against other tives that would limit imports.

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5. Class

MILLION DM or

Despite Theories, Professors n Chicago Get Burned, Too

(Continued from Page 9) eaning that prices are not prectable and no one has an edge by bscribing to any special trading stem. They stoically refuse to beeve in panaceas.

"Our basic paradigm is that you m't do that," Mr. French said. You can't beat the market." He smiled and recalled that he rote a paper on what has been alled the "weekend effect," the ct that holding stocks from Friay to Monday produces a consisintly nasty result, yet he said that never crossed his mind that he ould make money from the obser-

'eru and Banks **Igree on Debt** Rescheduling

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Peru has ached agreement with its 12-bank lvisory group on a \$2.6-billion ogram designed to cover the untry's financing needs through

It was the first time since the bt crisis bit Latin America a year nd a half ago that such a package d not include a request for fresh

The proposed financing proam, which was agreed upon late ednesday, is being sent to nearly 10 of Peru's creditor banks ound the world for approval. It rries lower interest rates and nger payback periods than a sim-\$830-million program that nks agreed to last year. At the end of 1983, Peru had

eign debts of \$12.5 billion, acding to estimates by Morgan

short- and medium-term debt turing over the next 15 months, rollover of \$880-million in the credits and the disbursement Inder the terms of the financing posal, Peru's advisory group of-id to reschedule the \$1.5-billion t at 1% percentage points over London interbank offering rate 11/2 percentage points over the prime rate. The rescheduling as call for the loans to mature in

It was just as well. When he subthat markets are "efficient," sequently checked to see if fortunes awaited, he found out that the com mission costs wiped out the profits.

A nice feature for academics involved in futures and options work is that if they think up some practical prescription, they can witness its immediate application. The classic example is the Black-Scholes model to price options that Fischer Black and Myron Scholes published in 1973 while they were faculty members at the University of Chicago. It swiftly emerged as a common pricing tool used by professional options traders.

The Chicago academics ponder away in cramped offices. Jeans and sport shirts seem to be the operational garb.

Here is George Constantinides, a professor of finance at the Univer-sity of Chicago, thinking about options and tax questions. He is also exploring the topic of the pricing of warrants and convertible callable bonds.

On another floor is Robert Ha-mada, who is working with Mr. Scholes, now at Stanford, on the implications of the financial-futures markets for stock and bond

At Northwestern, Robert Hodrick is studying foreign-exchange markets. Ravi Jagannathan is look-ing into whether the risk-return nature of agricultural futures is any chancier for public investors than stocks are. The prevalent belief is that futures are far riskier, but Mr. Jagannathan believes they are not.
Judging from some of the papers

the professors heap on visitors, the work can be decidedly esoteric. Kenneth French once addressed the question of whether the daily settling-up of futures contracts affects prices differently than if such daily settlement did not occur. He detected a slight deviation. "It's so aranty Trust Co.

small as to be meaningless for practical application," he said. "I spent two years of my life for that and madden to the said."

The academics hasten to point out that their research is entirely le credits and the disbursement directed at helping those who seek \$200 million remaining from a to shed risk in the markets. Pure io-million loan that foreign speculators like the pit traders who iks advanced to Peru last year. scream their lungs out every time a contract moves a fraction of a point would not distill much valuable information from their wisdom.

As Daniel Siegel put it: "My im-pression of the trader is that he's not very educated. I respect the fact that he's brave and has this incredias call for the loans to mature in ble ability to assume risk. But it's shocking how little theory traders know. I once had a conversation 1 the old package, the interest down on the floor with a gny who was 24 percentage points said the most important training he ve Libor or 2 points over the had was as a fighter pilot, because prime. The earlier agreement he had to be able to take in bits of ed for the loans to mature in information and assimilate it and it years, with a three-year grace act quickly. You can't learn that in

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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6. Class - Main draw

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AND AND THE TREBUTE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11-12, 1984 Friday's **AMEX Diaries** NYSE Index Dow Jones Averages **NYSE Most Actives** Close 367 221 213 611 25 161 473 189 823 4 Low Close Chyse 89.93 90.07 + 0.35 104.46 104.64 + 0.67 86.17 86.17 + 0.38 45.71 45.71 - 0.41 89.62 89.86 + 0.42 90.18 104.76 86.48 45.96 89.96 Low 1749.92 511.08 126.11 453.05 Higgs 1167,92 520,53 128,90 460,91 NYSE. 1100 7172 6374 1774 5374 5374 6974 3574 6974 3574 6974 3574 6974 16239 16103 15701 15151 13661 11974 10833 9227 8461 2266 7944 7944 7944 6513 6475 11074 ... 55 136 BOSH 4074 10946 714 4374 17 5576 1254 1254 3775 1374 1374 Closing NYSE Diaries Close 928 708 388 2024 4 Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. 92,220,090 125,310,099 Standard & Poors Index Prev. \$25 1123 381 2029 5 131 Prev, 4 p.m. Vol.... Buy Sales Prev Consolidated Close 148,428,490 489,155 480,587 480,587 504,690 418,667 4,038 1,481 1,481 2,677 1,156 Tables include the nationwide price 5/s. Close Div. Yld, PE 100s High Low Quot. Ch'pe Sis. Close
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However, other financial sources in Paris said the meeting was canceled after senior U.S. and lapanese officials said they could not attend secause of pressing budget problems at home. 12 Month Hish Low Stock / Div. Yld. PE

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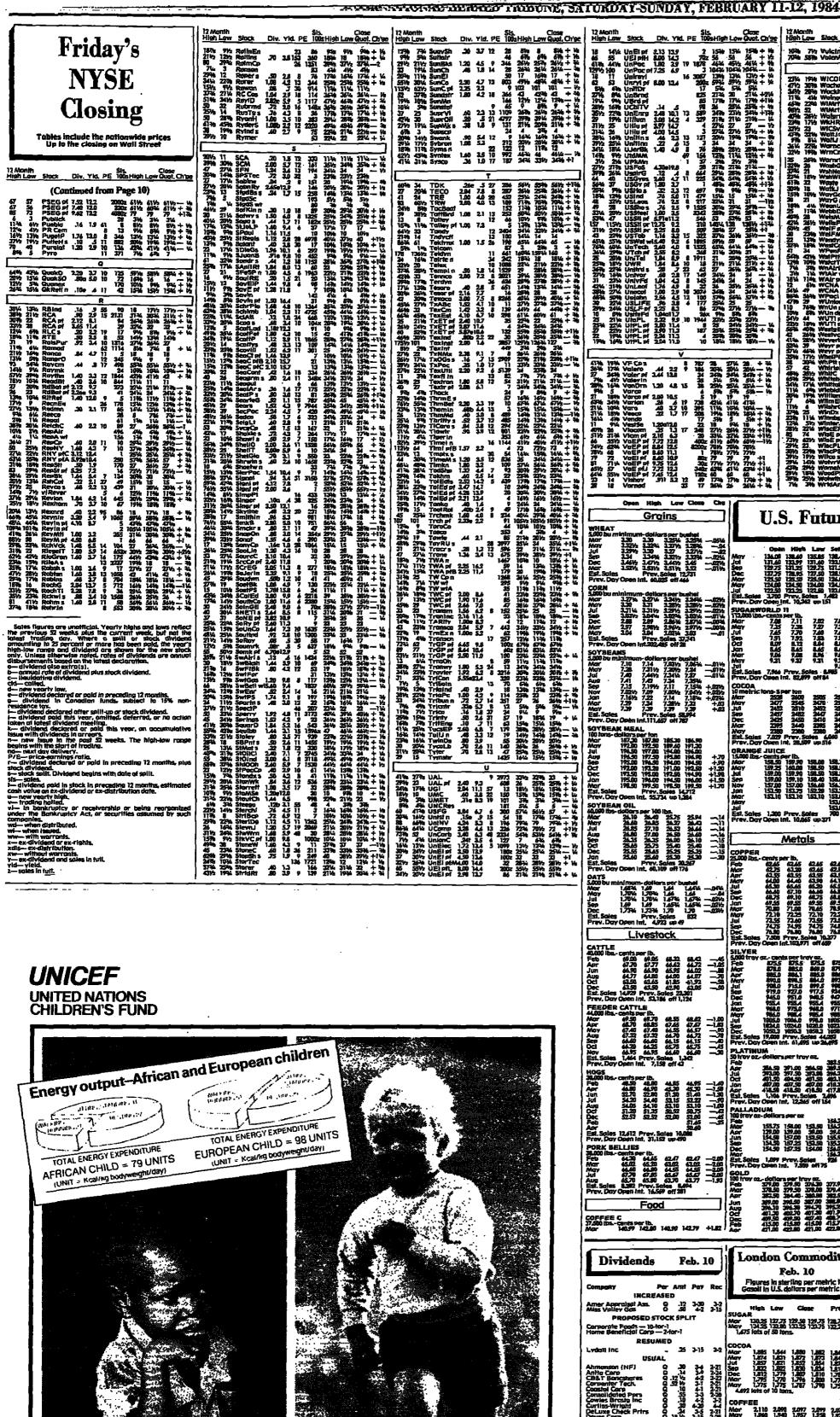
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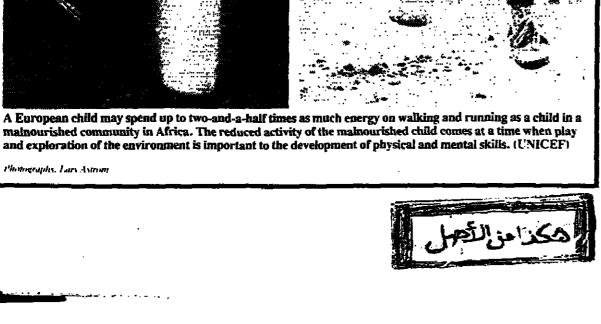
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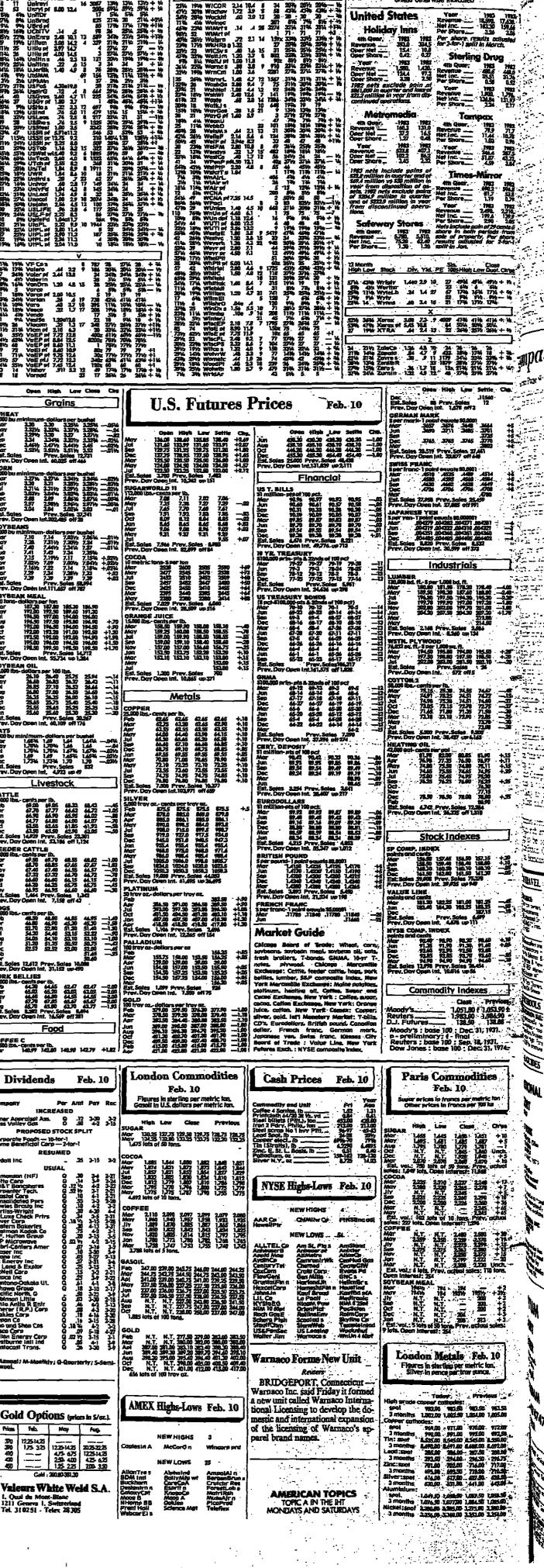
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Photographs, Lars Astron



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Bull Market

Key Overlooked

Price Movements

Make it Possible

Buying gold on dips and selling or

persistent pattern in management of both IOG funds since last Oc-

tober—when sequences of termi-nal "hard asset" panies first be

gan driving the investing public out of tangibles and into dollars or dollar equivalents. Readers of the IOG Growth and Gold re-

ports have since been told abou

numbers futures-trading tactics

and specialized equities that have been useful in resisting ac-tions of millions of investors who

were chasing dollars and throw-ing away both hard currencies and hard assets. Last week the tide turned and the IOG funds

were moving uphill against a cas-cading of relative values involv-ing the U.S. dollar and the Dow

Jones Industrial average. From levels where the IOG team has

been accumulating during recent

shakeout intervals, gold tacked on \$24 and lumber gained by three daily limits. Recently-bought Deutsche Marks were up 1.5 cents against the dollar; and

in terms of futures-market lever-age some of these gains equalled

tive investor hopes to make

year bull market in blue chip equi-ties. There were speculative gold

stacks, meanwhile, that had risen 80 and 100 percent since they

were first added in October to IOG Gold fund holdings—exam-

ples having included Davidson Tisdale, International Carona and

Score Resources. As New York

blue chips went into another tail-

spin a week ago, we were also finding discarded high-tech issues

with multiple gains in their future; and we feel our complimentary

weekly reports can be of particular value to you during this inter-

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ickens' Bid for Gulf Is Expected

wy Trading in Stock Is Seen as Foreshadowing Move

By Robert J. Cole New York Times Service

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TOPICS

Haliday Inns

W YORK — Heavy trading thy in the stock of Gulf Oil has pushed up the price of sares sharply and heightened lation that T. Boone Pickens hairman of Mesa Petroleum may be on the verge of mak-

takeover bid for Gulf. price rose \$2.125 Thursday, 5.75 a share, on a volume of llion shares. On Friday it was cents to \$57.25 and a volume

: overall price increase, which een about \$10 over the last weeks, seems to have coni Wall Street professionals --cknowledge that they are act-1 little more than instinct takeover battle between and Gulf will crupt before

in what appeared to be a of the rumors, Mr. Pickens hursday: "That's very inter-; it's the first time I've heard

nost identical reports circu-

a sign that Mr. Pickens might now be ready to make his move.

was further speculation that Mr. Pickens's offer for Gulf stock, should it be made, would range between \$55 and \$65 a share.

Gulf refused comment. Two months ago, Mr. Pickens lost a proxy fight to prevent Gulf from becoming a Delaware corporation, a transfer that Gulf decided on in an effort to fend off attack. Since then Mr. Pickens is known to have been seeking wealthy new partners for a new attempt.

Traders reasoned that if Mesa

tried to buy Gulf, Gulf would try to buy Mesa. This pushed up Mesa shares by \$1.125 Thursday, to \$15.375. It slipped back 12.5 cents Friday, to \$15.25.

Others argued that one way to fight off Mesa might be for Gulf to buy Superior Oil Co., thus making Gulf more expensive. Superior's shares slipped 37.5 cents on Thursday, to \$39.25, but gained 12.5 cents Friday, to \$39.375.

A small group of wealthy Texans and other investors headed by Mr. Feb. 3 and again last Mon-nut nothing happened. Thus, million for nearly 22 million shares rnover Thursday was read as of Gulf, or 13.2 percent of the com-

pany. To raise that stake to above 50 percent, however, would take at least \$3.5 billion in cash,

Oil executives said privately that the only way they could think of for Mr. Pickens to position himself for a bid for Gulf would be for him to find substantial new financing. Mr. Pickens is said to have sounded out dozens of wealthy investors in the last two months, including Swiss banks and investors from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Whether he has been able to raise anything close to \$3.5 billion is unknown.

Wall Street arbitragers have been heavy buyers of Gulf stock since at least the middle of January. At that time Gulf stock stood at \$47. By Jan. 24 it topped \$50. By Feb. I it passed \$54 and by Feb. 3 it reached a high of \$57.75, before sliding back to \$55.50 as part of a broad decline in the market.

Thursday, however, some arbitragers are understood to have sold stock in Houston Natural Gas Corp. — a target in an unrelated takeover battle - to raise money to buy Gulf.

As part of the elaborate chess match that traders see taking shape, if Mesa seeks just a piece of



T. Boone Pickens Jr.

Gulf and Gulf then seeks all of Mesa. Gulf would be able to buy Mesa before Mesa could buy Gulf. Under securities rules, a partial takeover takes 20 days while a full takeover can be done in 15.

Anticipating such a situation, if Gulf were to take over Mesa, Mesa's contract with its partners provides for it to surrender the voting rights on Mesa's Gulf stock. Gulf might then sue Mesa to prevent the transfer and, perhaps, secretly try to find another oil company to res-

Co. (Ohio) and Atlantic Richfield needed. "What will a barrel be live in perpetuity, they are natural-

ly going to be looking for any ways hang on to a base of reserves," he More than that, several of the

too well the major problems they have had with acquisitions outside the energy business. Mobil's Montgomery Ward department store chain, acquired in 1978; Exxon's Reliance Electric subsidiary, acquired in 1979, and Sohio's Kennecott copper mining subsidiary, acquired in 1981, have all lost money

Thus, diversification is out of favor. Instead, oilmen, and the investment bankers who finance their tender offers, are "getting back to their knitting," Mr. Randol said.

acquistions more attractive is a long awaited, albeit quite modest, turn-around in oil consumption. Following a six-year decline, in which U.S. oil demand fell from an average of 18.9 million barrels a day in 1978 to 15.1 million barrels a day last year, most industry economists believe demand will rise

sumption to rise to 15.3 million barrels a day this year, with prices unchanged,

ning at less than 50 pe

Indian Refusal to Accept Lower Rank At World Bank Endangers Aid Pact

By Clyde H. Farnsworth New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - India's refusal to accept a lower ranking in the hierarchy of stockholders of the World Bank — from seventh to ninth place — has jeopardized a compromise affecting billions of dollars of aid to the poorest countries, international financial offi-

The adjustment in shareholdings is part of a complex package of agreements that had been expected to go to the executive board of the bank this week, but that now has been held up by the wrangling over ranking.
A similar disagreement over

ranking among the five large industrial countries took months to resolve last year because of the national sensitivities involved.

Under the provisional agreement, which is also part of the current package of delicately balanced compromises, Japan would become No. 2 in the lineup, after the United States. West Germany would slip to No. 3, and France and Britain would share the No. 4 spot. Japan currently shares the No. 4 spot with Japan insisted on the promotion,

which reflects its new economic strength in the world. To get other countries to go along, it offered to make a substantial increase in what it contributes to a fund for the poorest countries.

This would, in effect, push In-dia's share below those of Saudi Arabia and Canada, putting it in

Officials from several developed and developing nations and the World Bank itself have expressed fears that if the conflict with India was not resolved soon, it might endanger two other crucial elements in the package.

The first element is a \$9-billion contribution by 31 donors to the International Development Association, a World Bank agency that makes interest-free loans to more than 40 of the poorest countries, including India. India has been getting about one-third of the association's resources in recent years. It was to this association that Japan promised to be more generous.

The second element involves an \$8-billion selective capital increase of the World Bank. That increase would enlarge the base from which the bank itself can make loans for food development, power stations, port facilties and other projects in early 100 Third World countries. India is also one of the biggest recipients of World Bank loans.

Commenting on the problems posed by India, one international official who asked not to be identified said Thursday that "It's one of the worst types of disputes because so much national presuge is in-

A representative of a country sympathetic to India said. "I sincerely hope that India, after it has made its problems known will not jeopardize this very difficult agree-

India's representative on the World Bank Board, Himadri Narayan-Ray, declined to discuss the issue. But an Indian official who asked not to be identified said India was being asked to take the "biggest downgrading" of all the countries in the adjustments, which he indicated was unfair to the country with the second-largest population and also largest democ-

racy in the world.

resentative, also refused to comment. A U.S. Treasury official said: We understand there are certain technical problems that have arisen, but we believe they are unlikely to interfere with an ultimately satisfactory outcome."

Frank Vogl, director of the World Bank's Information and Public Affairs Department, simi-larly spoke only of "technical difficulties between the shareholders."

The rankings are adjusted every few years to take into account changes in the economic strength of the 144 members of the World Bank, formally known as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Unit Says U.S. Recovery Key To Latin Debt Improvement

By Robert Burns The Associated Press

NEW YORK - The Latin American debt crisis is "far from over" and will grow worse if the economic recovery falters in the United States, a leader of a U.S. study group says.

Robert D. Hormats, co-chairman of a group conducting a yearlong study of Latin America's debts, said Thursday that continued U.S. economic growth would mean more export business for the Western Hemisphere's poorer nations, thus helping to lessen the

debt problem. He said that while the Reagan administration and Congress have been focusing on the political strife in Nicaragua and El Salvador, a broader view must be taken of Latin America, where the foreign-debt

problem "remains urgent." A worsening of the debt problem would threaten the region's stability, said Mr. Hormats, a vice president of the investment banking di-vision of Goldman, Sachs & Co.

His comments contrasted with a World Bank report earlier in the week that said the worst of the debt crisis was over. Anne O. Krueger, vice president

for economic research at the bank, said Monday that "debt is no longer a crisis but simply one of those concerns that we'll be living with for a long time."

The foreign debt of Latin America and the Carribean is estimated at about \$300 billion. The region includes the developing world's two largest debtor nations - Brazil, which owes \$93 billion, and Mexico, whose debt is about \$80

The Hormats group of 26 U.S.

businessmen, academics and former government officials estimated that Latin American countries would require an additional \$60 billion in outside funds in the next three years just to keep their econo-

The study was conducted under the auspices of Americas Society Inc., a privately financed group that works with several organizations in promoting business and social ties in the Western Hemi-

Bank Changes Are Assessed

this could be easier than raising new capital.

A DG Bank spokesman said a number of theoretical courses of action are being considered, of which Mr. Kremer's suggestion is one, but no decision is likely to be

The DG Bank spokesman said it is currently just within the 18-times capital limit when applied on a consolidated basis, thus including subsidiaries in Hong Kong and

But this only holds as long as DG Hypotheken is not included. If the mortgage bank's operations are included, DG Bank would be above 20 on the ratio of lending to

basic capital.

mies afloat

(Continued from Page 9)

Luxembourg.

Banks have three options if they are above the 18-times ratio. They can reduce credit volume, raise capital or cut back holdings of a subsidiary to below the 40-percent tides. Simply telephone, INTERNATIONAL

P.O. Box 9089, Nossou, Bahamas European representative office: IOG, Inc., 4 Rue de la Presse, 1000 Brussels. Tel.: (02) 217-8360. Telex: Brussels 25327.

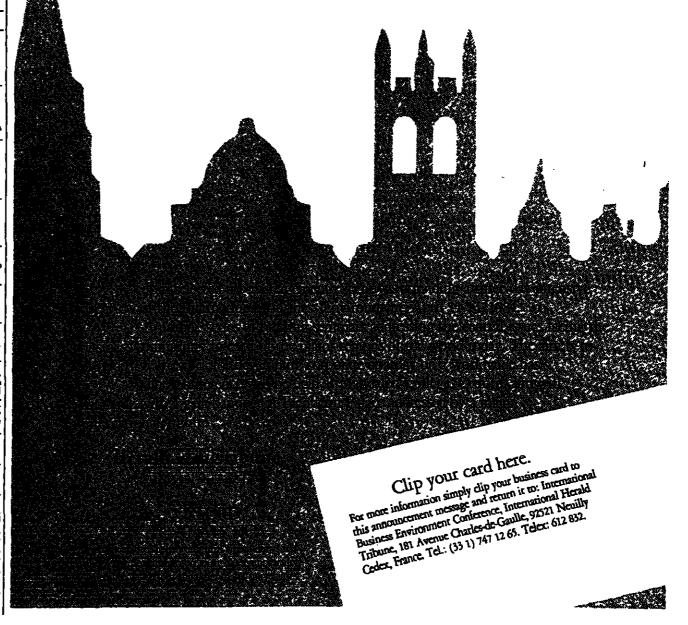
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l Companies in U.S. Are Looking for Mergers

hem in trust accounts on

they pay little or no corpostrategy, advocated by T.

Pickens II. me angular Petro-O., in his proxy fight with il Co., normally gives share-33 a greater return on their inent. But it also reduces ement control over the comcash flow and renders the e from the trust unavailable rgy exploration or other cor-

purposes. ise, will very likely be more on. Oilmen "are empire s," Mr. Randol said, adding nior executives at large oil ties are not anxious to give trol of cash they might othuse for exploration or acqui-

> analysts also say, however, inpanies gearing up for takeis may be under increasing pint to the Texaco and Royh/Shell offers and say that listrust of "Big Oil" and the ration of power among the 's biggest companies could come a powerful election-

faced with the prospect Justice Department would up its stand on antitrust .nd clearance, "the window ortunity may not last all 1r. Randol said. Companies l about such a tougher are more likely to make

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At Socal, Mr. Keller said he "took a long hard look" late in December at making an offer to buy Getty, and more recently considered, but decided against, bid-

ding for Superior. "Comparing the cost of finding reserves with buying them is much harder than it might seem," he said, explaining that any cost analysis must account for the value of crude oil more than a decade from now when the added reserves would be

worth? What will the tax regime be? It's all a mystery," Mr. Keller But despite these uncertainties,

many experts believe that mergers and acquisitions are the only way for many oil companies to survive as their reserves decline. "Most oil companies see themselves liquidating," said James R. Schlesinger, the secretary of energy under President Jimmy Carter and now a senior adviser to Lehman Brothers.

"Since any corporation wants to

FTC Staff Said to Clear **Getty-Texaco Merger**

WASHINGTON — The staff of the Federal Trade Commission recommended approval Friday of essure to get on with it as what would be the biggest corpoction campaigns get rolling. rate merger in U.S. history - Texaco's planned \$10.1-billion takeover of Getty Oil Inc., agency sources

The sources said the recommendation was presented to the FTC's five commissioners, who are to vote Monday whether to challenge the transaction on antitrust grounds.

reached a proposed consent agree; ment with Texaco that would require the company to sell portions all have been unsuccessful. of Getty. It could not be learned forced to unload.

whether to tentatively accept the time on Tuesday.

until after a 60-day period for public comment. There would likely be

est oil company and Getty ranks 14th. Many consumer groups and energy experts contend that a and escalate prices.

merger on the grounds the transac-Sources said the FTC staff tion violated a previous agreement eached a proposed consent agree; it had to buy-Getty. It has filed Under FTC regulations, the

The FTC is to vote Monday Getty case is 12:01 A.M. New York oilfield service industries, where accord or to file suit against the In trading on the New York

Texaco is the nation's third larg-

Pennzoil has sought to block the suits in several states, but thus far

Final FTC approval of the consent agreement could not be made

merger would violate antitrust laws During the past several weeks.

what properties Texaco would be commission's deadline for initiating an antitrust suit in the Texaco-

plenty of reaction.

largest oil companies remember all

or their new parent companies.

Another development making

slightly this year.

Thomas Burns, an economist at Socal, said he expects U.S. con-

These signs of improvement are hardly enough to eliminate all the industry's problems. Certainly, the worldwide surplus of crude oil and gas will not go away any time soon. Mr. Burns said. Nor is a small increase in exploration likely to rescue a large part of the drilling and the utilization of rigs is now run-

as big enough, rich enough
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ion trail are Exxon Corp., Socal, Standard Oil
Rhode Island.

In trading on the New York
Stock Exchange Friday, Getty
shares fell 12½ cents to \$124.50.
Texaco stock rose 75 cents to
said.

In trading on the New York
Stock Exchange Friday, Getty
shares fell 12½ cents to \$124.50.
Texaco stock rose 75 cents to
said. **EDUCATION** INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

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